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☞ The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1871. NO. 245.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Insinuations Against Secretary Boutwell.

The Grand City Improvement Scheme Likely to Fail—No Hope for Woman Suffrage in the District—The Points at Issue Between Boutwell and Pleasanton Submitted to the President—The New Issue of National Bank Currency, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1871.

The Fourth.

No business has been transacted in the Departments to-day. There was no public celebration or parade of any kind, but a dozen excursions left the city. Most of those who went were caught in a severe storm, which lasted half the afternoon.

The Attack on Secretary Boutwell.

There is much severe comment upon the published insinuation that Secretary Boutwell was concerned in the alleged effort to sell bonds privately out of the Treasury. The *Chronicle* this morning makes the direct charge that it was done with the express purpose of attacking Governor Boutwell, It says: "The whole bogus statement, as printed in the *Republican*, is a wanton, malignant, vicious and altogether outrageous attempt to malign the Secretary of the Treasury."

The Gigantic Improvement Scheme.

The project of the Board of Improvement to pave and sewer the whole city of Washington at one job, at a cost of nearly eight millions, is being ground with many heavy property holders, and with them is being of strong Republicanism. Errors in the estimates amounting to seventy-six thousand dollars have been discovered in the report of the Board, and now it appears that in the estimates for eighty-six sewers, in the aggregate according to the report one hundred and eighteen miles in excess of measurement is one-half, or fifty-nine miles.

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Met at noon, pursuant to adjournment, and resumed consideration of the practicability of a system of open competitive examination. The Commission has received from England a number of documents relative to the civil service in that country, and also reports from the several departments in Washington relative to the number of employees in the civil service under each respectively. The Commission expect to meet daily for some time.

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

Funeral of Bishop Luers—Imposing Ceremonies—The Fourth.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 4, 1871.

The funeral exercises of the Right Rev. Bishop Luers, in the Cathedral this morning, were of a most imposing nature. Every other mass in connection with the funeral services of the office of the day, which was followed by the celebration of high pontifical mass by Bishop Pollard, of the Southern Diocese of Indiana. The funeral sermon, which was preached by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, was a most feeling discourse, and during its entire delivery of fully two hours the vast throng of three thousand hearers gave him their entire attention. He spoke of the time when Bishop Luers was Monsignor Luers, and of the time when he went for him his education in the Seminary of St. Mary's of the West at Cincinnati. That also was the time when he ordained him to the priesthood, and in 1859 exalted him to the Bishopric of Fort Wayne, to which position he has since so earnest and faithful life until his sudden death. At the conclusion of the Archbishop's sermon the remains were deposited in the vault beneath the altar. There were present twenty-two bishops from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois and other States, and upwards of two hundred priests from various States. The large Cathedral auditory was literally packed full, and hundreds who could not gain admittance remained around the entrance of the church. All other Catholic buildings are draped in mourning.

The Fourth passed off quietly, excepting the usual display of fireworks and illuminations. Several pieces were held in adjoining towns, but no general celebration was entered into.

ALLIANCE, O.

Celebration of the Fourth—A Good Time and No Drunkenness.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., July 4, 1871.

There was a heavy rain this morning, but this afternoon the weather is pleasant. The city has been crowded with strangers to participate in the celebration of the glorious Fourth. Every train passing since 12 A. M. contributed its quota of jovial people to be spectators of the day's proceedings. The last consisted of a splendid balloon ascension, races, &c. The streets are filled with people, and at night will be the grand display of fire works. Joy, hilarity, industry and quiet prevail, with no signs of intoxication or boisterous behavior. Every one is delighted.

LOUDONVILLE, O.

Boy Bitten by a Copperhead—His Death Probable.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., July 5, 1871.

A boy named Kline was bitten by a copperhead snake yesterday, and the probabilities are that he cannot recover.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Portion of a Train on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Precipitated Into Harpeth River—Fifteen Persons Killed and Twenty-Three Wounded.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 4.—A passenger train on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, which left here at 8:20 P. M. yesterday, comprised of two coaches and a sleeping-car, met with a deplorable accident at Harpeth river, about twenty miles from Nashville. After the locomotive and baggage car had crossed the bridge over the river, the bridge gave way and the remainder of the train fell into the river. The following list of killed so far as known at present, were: Killed and wounded—Judge Horn, of Nashville; John Marshall, of Nashville; Judge Hornberger, of Clarksville; Charles Campbell, wife and three children, of Edgefield, near Nashville; one child name unknown; Mrs. William L. Yeatman and Mrs. Thos. Dunn, of Kingston Springs; Mrs. Pendergrast and Mr. Wright, of White Bluff; J. C. Bosley and brother, William and Wiley Steward, of Marshall county. The wounded—Mrs. Hornberger, of Clarksville; Mrs. Yeatman and two children, of Edgefield; Mrs. Dunn, of Kingston Springs; Mrs. Pendergrast and Mr. Wright, of White Bluff; J. C. Bosley and brother, William and Wiley Steward, of Marshall county. The wounded were taken to the residence of V. Hale, Point Isabel, Indiana; Wm. Heard, Tennessee; Mrs. Bosley and John Campbell, Nashville; J. W. Thompson, of Amherst county, Virginia; Mrs. Dr. Hyde, of Union City; D. R. Yeatman, Memphis; Tom, R. Williams to Nashville. The wounded were taken to Nashville; John Pegram and brother, residence Lamb's; S. S. Brown, Nashville; Robert Mallett, Scotland County; John Hodges, Kingston Springs. Many of the wounded were mortally hurt. The dead and wounded were brought to Nashville, presenting a most sickening spectacle at the depot. The bodies of the dead strangers were left at the undertaking establishment. The accident was caused by the weakness of the bridge. The train was running at a high speed.

The news of the terrible railroad accident, near Nashville, caused great excitement there. Mrs. Yeatman, who was killed, was the daughter of Jacob Moor, one of the wealthiest citizens in this city, and was the wife of a respectable and well-to-do member of the firm of Yeatman & Anderson, commission merchants.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—A meeting of the Nashville bar took place at 10 A. M., W. F. Cooper presiding. Appropriate resolutions in regard to the late murder of Judge of Clarksville, and John Marshall, of Nashville, members of the bar killed on the Nashville and Northwestern railroad last night, and sympathy with survivors were adopted. Judge Hornberger's remains started for Clarksville this morning, accompanied by a committee of the bar of Nashville and Clarksville. Funeral services will be held at the latter. Many prominent citizens from Tennessee, Kentucky, Bishops from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois and other States, and upwards of two hundred priests from various States. The large Cathedral auditory was literally packed full, and hundreds who could not gain admittance remained around the entrance of the church. All other Catholic buildings are draped in morning.

The Fourth passed off quietly, excepting the usual display of fireworks and illuminations. Several pieces were held in adjoining towns, but no general celebration was entered into.

FROM SAULT STE. MARIE.

Battle of the Railway Giants for Control of the Commerce of the Northwest—Erie and Philadelphia the Best Points for Transshipment—Secure Lines to Duluth—A Warning Against the Wiles of Speculators—Don't go to Duluth—Eastern Connections for the Northern Pacific Railroad—A Line Talked of from Duluth, via Sault Ste. Marie, to Portland, Maine—An Aboriginal View of the New Departure of the Democracy.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT STE. MARIE, June 26, 1871.

Some time during last winter, in one of my letters to the COMMERCIAL, I predicted that a spirited contest would commence this summer for the control of the commerce of the Northwest seeking an avenue to the east *via* the Northern Pacific Railroad and Lake Superior. There are now three lines of steamers in the trade running from Buffalo to Duluth. One line, the Union Steamboat Company, runs in connection with the New York Central, Lake Shore, Duluth and Pacific Company in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Northern Transportation Company running to Ogdensburg in connection with the Vermont Central Road. All of the lead strongly the support of capital, labor and commodities of other sections. What Baltimore and Philadelphia and Erie want is new trade connections, new sources of supply, new customers and new articles of export. Both cities attach the most importance of their aspirations through the enterprise the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad to the west. If it does, Philadelphia has the advantage for the freight commerce of this trade. If Philadelphia establishes a line of steamers to Europe, and the Pennsylvania Railroad steamers do their most become a great place, unless the business discovered in the report of the Board, and now it appears that in the estimates for eighty-six sewers, in the aggregate according to the report one hundred and eighteen miles in excess of measurement is one-half, or fifty-nine miles.

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BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.

The Recent Iron Wedding—How it is Viewed by the Monumental City Press.

[From the Sunday Telegram.]

The excursion and celebration in honor of the recent completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, during the week just terminated, was an event that will be long remembered by all who were so fortunate as to participate. Viewed in any aspect, in detail or in aggregate, there was nothing whatever that could have been added to perfect its arrangements or enhance its pleasures. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials, the gentlemen controlling the Pittsburgh and Connellsville corporation, and those who entertained us at Cumberland as also at Pittsburgh, seem to have brought into active play every energy of mind and body to cater to the taste and to render the event one of unalloyed pleasure to the excursionists.

The same paper says editorially: What Pittsburgh has needed has been direct and efficient communication with a railroad adapted by position to tap the commerce of the world, and an artery which would diffuse her wares through the great natural market of two consuming sections. Her capacity has been contracted for want of proper outlets for her accumulating products, and the supply of capital, labor and commodities of other sections. What Baltimore and Ohio and network wants is new trade connections, new sources of supply, new customers and new articles of export. Both cities attach the most importance of their aspirations through the enterprise the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad to the west. If it does, Philadelphia has the advantage for the freight commerce of this trade. If Philadelphia establishes a line of steamers to Europe, and the Pennsylvania Railroad steamers do their most become a great place, unless the business amounting to seventy-six thousand dollars have been discovered in the report of the Board, and now it appears that in the estimates for eighty-six sewers, in the aggregate according to the report one hundred and eighteen miles in excess of measurement is one-half, or fifty-nine miles.

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SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Accident in the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

The Republican Triumph in France—Siege of Paris Raised—Review of Italian Troops by Victor Emanuel in Rome—Banquet to Americans in London—Gen. Sickles going to Germany—Triumphal Entry of Bavarian Troops into Munich—The Spanish Cortes—Judge Dowling Encounters English Burglars, &c., &c.

The Republican Triumph in Paris—Compulsory Service in the Army—Siege of Paris Raised.

PARIS, July 4.—A general estimate of the supplementary elections show that of the one hundred and forty deputies elected, one hundred and twenty are Republicans, eight Legitimists, and twelve Bonapartists. The official returns will differ but little from this estimate. Faidherbe, Gambetta and Danfert are each returned from three different Assembly districts. The majority of the Republicans elected belong to the moderate wing of the party, the proportion being ninety-five Moderates to twenty-five Radicals. The unexpected strength developed by the Republicans in the Provinces discourages the partisans of monarchy. The failure of the Imperialists surprises nobody, but the weakness of the Legitimists produces a sensation. It is feared that the election details are favorable to the Bonapartists, who are now said to be the strongest of the parties, who owe their success to the division of their opponents, but for the order and peace Republicans, however they may be divided among themselves.

The *Siecle* says that the Bonapartists have been defeated in every district of Paris, and that the Legitimists have resumed the position of a small minority.

The siege of Paris will probably be raised to-day as a prelude to the removal of the government from Versailles to Paris.

The latest classification of the Assembly, chosen on the 8th inst., is as follows: 350 Republicans, 8 Legitimists, 3 Orleanists, and 1 Bonapartist.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, July 4.—The Cortes continues the discussion of the Budget. The reports circulated here as to the alleged disturbances at Havana are now known to be untrue.

During the debates in the Cortes Senor Nocetal took occasion to denounce in bitter language King Victor Emanuel and his ministers. The Spanish Cortes only protested against the expression of any opinion on the subject by the Cortes.

Gen. Sickles Going to Germany—Banquet to Americans in London.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Daily News* says that Sickles has arrived in London, and is going to Germany.

The banquet to the Americans by the Republican residents of London, at Langham Hotel. A reception was also held at the residence of Schenck, in honor of Gen. Sickles and other guests.

Victor Emanuel Reviews His Troops—Church Dignitaries at Court.

ROME, July 5.—The King held a grand review yesterday of the regular troops and National Guards. He was enthusiastically received by the soldiers and spectators. The municipality of Rome gave a brilliant ball last night, at which the King and the principal officers of the army were present. The Queen of Italy started for Florence.

The Pope received the attendance of Cardinals and other high dignitaries of the Church at Court during the King's stay in Rome.

Triumphal Entry of Bavarian Troops.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Crown Prince, Frederick William, has accepted the invitation of the King of Bavaria to be present at the triumphal entrance of the Bavarian troops into Munich.

Bismarck has gone to his Varzein estate.

Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, has been disbanded since the cessation of hostilities are now seeking to enter the Austrian service.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

LONDON, July 4.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil paid a visit to Queen Victoria to-day.

Return of Victor Emanuel to Florence.

FLORENCE, July 5.—Victor Emanuel has returned from Rome.

The Austrian Budget.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath has passed the budget.

New Military Camp—Letter from Palikao—Thiers's Majority in the Assembly.

PARIS, July 5.—A military camp will soon be established at Satory, replacing Camp Chalons.

Count Palikao publishes a denial of Gen. Trochu's charges relative to the course pursued by the Count on the day after the fourth report to the Senate of the events of the time, and claims that he acted properly in all respects.

Victor Hugo received only 57,000 votes as a candidate from Paris for the Assembly. The elections in Paris are the first in the history of the Republic of Thiers in the Assembly by fully one hundred.

A court martial sat at Versailles the 10th.

The Emperor and Czar.

BERLIN, July 5.—Emperor William will shortly go to Ems to meet the Czar Alexander, who is still at that place.

Reconciliation.

BOMBAY, July 5.—The reconciliation between Omer Cahol and Yahoob Khan is due to the intercession of the Viceroy. The latter will visit Cabul next month.

A serious affray between soldiers and civilians occurred at Bangalore, in which two British officers were shot.

Judge Dowling Too Heavy for the English Burglars.

LONDON, July 5.—Last night four burglars attacked the house in this city at which Judge Dowling, of New York, was visiting. The Judge unaided beat them off.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 5.—The steamers Caledonia, from New York, and Moravian, from Quebec, touched at Moville, and the Prussian, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

Accident in the Mont Cenis Tunnel—A Portion of the Roof Fall-In.

LONDON, July 5.—Dispatches received here state that the Mont Cenis tunnel has proved a partial failure. A portion of the roof has fallen in, and many arches have been crushed in by the weight of rock and earth which now obstructs the progress of the work, which was rapidly approaching completion. Eleven miles have been completed, but it is feared that a number remain among the debris. A large force is now engaged in removing the obstructions. Fears are entertained that the entire roof may fall and occur at yet other points, and every precaution is being taken to prevent disaster. Heavy props are being put in several places, which it is thought will render the tunnel safe hereafter.

Markets.

LONDON, July 5, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91¼; of '65, old, 90¾; of '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 87.

FRANKFORT, July 5.—5-20s of '62, 96½.

PARIS, July 5.—Rentes 56 francs 80 centimes.

The Democracy of the District must look up another Rum.

H. J. Coffey, Esq., of Shippensburg, announces himself as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of Cumberland county. Mr. Coffey was for the last few years editor of the *Valley Sentinel* at Shippensburg.

At the nominating conventions for Schuylkill county the following Democratic nominations were made: Judge, Hon. Thos. H. Walker; Associate Judge, John Shaffner; Assembly, Charles King, James Ellis, William Uhler.

The Philadelphia *Age* says: "The Democratic attitude is the same now as it has always been, and as it may always properly and rightfully be—that is, the attitude of obedience to the law, while it is law, with the right to make every change that popular intelligence and sentiment may warrant, by constitutional efforts provided by the constitution." Which reminds one of the cock fight, who shouted "Hurrah for the white rooster!" and the black chicken, who he screamed, "Hurrah for the black rooster, or I'll whip you!"

Under the caption "Information Wanted," Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, puts these significant inquiries to the author of the Democratic State Central Committee's Address: "One of the duties of the Democratic party as stated in the address of the Democratic State Central Committee is 'to maintain unimpaired the reserved rights of the States.' Will the distinguished author of that address have the kindness to inform the people what are the reserved rights of the States are to be maintained if we accept as accomplished and binding facts, as acquiesced in by the Democracy, the Federal Constitution, that disgraceful outrage every principle of State sovereignty? Will he also inform us what rights of the States are to be maintained, if we recognize as the doctrine established by the war, that 'the right to secede,' and the discussion of which should be 'deprecated?' If the dogmas of the fifteenth amendment are to be forced down our throats as binding as the balance of that instrument, and to be recognized as accomplished facts, what rights of the States will he please tell us what reserved rights the States have left to maintain?"

The Washington *Reporter* says: The average sentiment of the Democracy in this county is the average sentiment of the party throughout the whole Commonwealth. How many members of the organization in this county are in favor of the new and ninth resolution? We venture to assert not one in a hundred.

The City Treasurership—Capt. Dalgliesh.

Elsewhere will be found the card of Capt. W. M. Dalgliesh, a candidate for the office of City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election. Captain Dalgliesh is a young gentleman of excellent reputation, and possesses the cardinal qualifications of honesty and capability. In addition, he is the only soldier in the field for the office, and will receive the soldier vote, to that extent. He has served his country well in a military capacity, and has the ability to fill with equal credit the office to which he now aspires. His numerous friends are pushing him with vigorous energy, and propose to do so until the primary election are held.

Noah Jones, member of the State Legislature from Doddridge county, W. Va., in 1860, committed suicide on the 30th ult., by hanging himself to a tree near his own house.

THE FOURTH.

How it was Celebrated Throughout the Country.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 5, 1871.

The Fourth of July was celebrated here in a manner worthy of considerable notice. On the evening of the 3d Col. J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, arrived on the Valley train, and was met at the depot by a delegation of citizens and escorted to the Exchange Hotel. At about 10 o'clock the Franklin Cornet band met at their rooms, and from there marched to the hotel and gave the Colonel a serenade. After playing a few lively airs, the Colonel appeared on the balcony. His appearance was loudly cheered, and cries for a speech prevailed, upon which the Colonel made a few remarks on the changes of our city, its growth and improvements since his last visit here some four or 14 years ago. At twelve o'clock the bells and firing of cannon soon convinced the citizens that the Fourth was at hand, and from then until morning the usually quiet city of Franklin was disturbed by noises not usually heard in this vicinity. The trains on our roads running into the city were crowded, and many were prevented from the fact that trains were so crowded that they were obliged to omit several of their usual stopping places. A heavy rain commenced falling at about ten o'clock, and continued until about noon, but seemed to have no tendency to check the crowd. It is estimated that from eight to ten thousand strangers were in the city, and had it not been for the rain doubtless there would have been many more. The procession was formed at about 11:30 as follows: The president of the day, Hon. J. S. McCalmont, and vice presidents; Chief Marshal, A. A. Plumer; Chief of cavalry, Col. A. P. Duncan; chief of infantry, Major James F. Mackey; Chief Marshal and aids; Reynolds's Cornet Band; carriages; drum corps; infantry; Knights of Pythias; Odd Fellows; Red Men; other societies; Jamestown brass band; fire department of Franklin and Meadville; Franklin cornet band; Simonds & Coleman's oil well; cavalry; carriages, &c. After marching through the principal streets, the procession halted at the park, where prayer was offered by Rev. John Peat. Then came music by the Meadville band, and reading of the Declaration of Independence by J. W. Lee, Esq.; music by Jamestown cornet band; oration by Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia; music by Franklin band. After the order of exercises was finished, the balloon ascension by Miss Ada Fagundas and Professor Thurston was made, and was a success. Miss Fagundas made two ascensions, and Professor Thurston one, accompanied by a long rope, which Professor Thurston attached to the balloon, and which was allowed free scope and soon carried the Professor through the air to Oil City. At nine o'clock this evening the fireworks commenced at Belmont addition, after which the crowd commenced leaving for their respective homes. The residences were nearly all beautifully decorated, and the rooms of the Franklin hotel, office of Simonds & Coleman deserve special note.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JACKSONVILLE, O., July 5, 1871.

The nation's holiday was celebrated here by a display of fire works and grand balloon ascension. The editor of the Londonville *Independent* was the leading spirit of the works and had a reported contending down seven miles east of here.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Oldest Inhabitants' Association, composed of persons residing in the city, having visited Mount Washington yesterday, landed at Marshall's Hall, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and partook of a dinner. They then took boat for Washington. The party had scarcely left the wharf before a rough was made on the vigorous attack on a colored servant accompanying the Washington party, some of whom interposed for the benefit of the negro, and were assailed by showers of stones thrown by the roughs. The infantry were hurried to the scene of attack on the steamboat, but it cleared up and became delightfully cool during the afternoon.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—There was no general observance of the Fourth, except by the colored population. Gangs only protested against the expression of any opinion on the subject by the Cortes.

Gen. Sickles Going to Germany—Banquet to Americans in London.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Daily News* says that Sickles has arrived in London, and is going to Germany.

The banquet to the Americans by the Republican residents of London, at Langham Hotel. A reception was also held at the residence of Schenck, in honor of Gen. Sickles and other guests.

Victor Emanuel Reviews His Troops—Church Dignitaries at Court.

ROME, July 5.—The King held a grand review yesterday of the regular troops and National Guards. He was enthusiastically received by the soldiers and spectators. The municipality of Rome gave a brilliant ball last night, at which the King and the principal officers of the army were present. The Queen of Italy started for Florence.

The Pope received the attendance of Cardinals and other high dignitaries of the Church at Court during the King's stay in Rome.

Triumphal Entry of Bavarian Troops.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Crown Prince, Frederick William, has accepted the invitation of the King of Bavaria to be present at the triumphal entrance of the Bavarian troops into Munich.

Bismarck has gone to his Varzein estate.

Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, has been disbanded since the cessation of hostilities are now seeking to enter the Austrian service.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

LONDON, July 4.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil paid a visit to Queen Victoria to-day.

Return of Victor Emanuel to Florence.

FLORENCE, July 5.—Victor Emanuel has returned from Rome.

The Austrian Budget.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath has passed the budget.

New Military Camp—Letter from Palikao—Thiers's Majority in the Assembly.

PARIS, July 5.—A military camp will soon be established at Satory, replacing Camp Chalons.

Count Palikao publishes a denial of Gen. Trochu's charges relative to the course pursued by the Count on the day after the fourth report to the Senate of the events of the time, and claims that he acted properly in all respects.

Victor Hugo received only 57,000 votes as a candidate from Paris for the Assembly. The elections in Paris are the first in the history of the Republic of Thiers in the Assembly by fully one hundred.

A court martial sat at Versailles the 10th.

The Emperor and Czar.

BERLIN, July 5.—Emperor William will shortly go to Ems to meet the Czar Alexander, who is still at that place.

Reconciliation.

BOMBAY, July 5.—The reconciliation between Omer Cahol and Yahoob Khan is due to the intercession of the Viceroy. The latter will visit Cabul next month.

A serious affray between soldiers and civilians occurred at Bangalore, in which two British officers were shot.

Judge Dowling Too Heavy for the English Burglars.

LONDON, July 5.—Last night four burglars attacked the house in this city at which Judge Dowling, of New York, was visiting. The Judge unaided beat them off.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 5.—The steamers Caledonia, from New York, and Moravian, from Quebec, touched at Moville, and the Prussian, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

Accident in the Mont Cenis Tunnel—A Portion of the Roof Fall-In.

LONDON, July 5.—Dispatches received here state that the Mont Cenis tunnel has proved a partial failure. A portion of the roof has fallen in, and many arches have been crushed in by the weight of rock and earth which now obstructs the progress of the work, which was rapidly approaching completion. Eleven miles have been completed, but it is feared that a number remain among the debris. A large force is now engaged in removing the obstructions. Fears are entertained that the entire roof may fall and occur at yet other points, and every precaution is being taken to prevent disaster. Heavy props are being put in several places, which it is thought will render the tunnel safe hereafter.

Markets.

LONDON, July 5, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91¼; of '65, old, 90¾; of '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 87.

FRANKFORT, July 5.—5-20s of '62, 96½.

PARIS, July 5.—Rentes 56 francs 80 centimes.

California wheat 11s 7d; winter 11s 3d; spring 10s 5½d to 10s 6d; western 11s 3d.

Flour 29s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s 3d.

Pork 75s 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 47s 6d. Cheese 57s.

THE CROPS.

Iowa.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Des Moines, Iowa *Register* of yesterday says from every direction in Iowa that the wheat crop is turning out much better than was anticipated; that the bug and rust have not hurt it, and that the yield will be large. It is supposed that the rains of the past few days have helped the crops wonderfully. It is now expected that the general average will be better than last year, while the quality is satisfactory. The corn crop is also looking wonderfully well in all of the State, and is from two to three weeks ahead of the season. The potato crop is the only one that has not attained, and the bug declining to devastate so thoroughly as has usually been his custom. Fruits also promise all that could be desired.

Illinois.

THE death of General William Maynadier, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, at Fort Brompton City, on the 3d, has been announced. His age was sixty-two years. He entered the Military Academy in 1827, and graduated third in a class of thirty-eight. He was in the Florida war, and was aide-de-camp to Black Hawk expedition of 1832, and afterwards on the staff of Maj. General Macomb when the latter was Commander-in-chief. In 1838 he was promoted Captain of Ordnance, and thereafter was connected with the Ordnance Bureau at Washington. It is a fatality worthy interest, now that General Maynadier is dead, that in a report of one of the investigating committees of the House of Representatives he was charged in 1861 with disloyalty, in being a party to the effort, by means of the Star of the West, to transfer cannon to the South under pretense of arming fortifications at that port. The charge was fully met by the fact that the States are to be maintained, if we recognize the doctrine established by the war, that 'the right to secede,' and the discussion of which should be 'deprecated?' If the dogmas of the fifteenth amendment are to be forced down our throats as binding as the balance of that instrument, and to be recognized as accomplished facts, what rights of the States will he please tell us what reserved rights the States have left to maintain?

The Washington *Reporter* says: The average sentiment of the Democracy in this county is the average sentiment of the party throughout the whole Commonwealth. How many members of the organization in this county are in favor of the new and ninth resolution? We venture to assert not one in a hundred.

The City Treasurership—Capt. Dalgliesh.

Elsewhere will be found the card of Capt. W. M. Dalgliesh, a candidate for the office of City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election. Captain Dalgliesh is a young gentleman of excellent reputation, and possesses the cardinal qualifications of honesty

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. HALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. PLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
AUDITORS.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

It is said that Gen. WALKER, the Superintendent of the census business in the United States, has gone to England to gather new ideas on the subject. The regret is that he did not go before he undertook the duty, for so far as our observation extends, the late census returns relating to nearly everything save population are very incomplete and of little value. This may in a good degree be referable to the law itself, and not in the manner Gen. WALKER performed his duty, nevertheless the fact remains that what should have been rendered most complete, the industrial statistics, can only mislead those who resort to them for information, bearing on the progress and present condition of the leading industries of the country. Congress could not do a wiser thing than provide for the collection of those statistics, by some competant person, Dr. HOUGH, for instance, who probably is as familiar with the theory of census taking as any man among us.

THE extraordinary success of the French popular loan is almost phenomenal, and affords a suggestive subject of study to our own financiers. It appears well nigh to have crowded our loans, offered at the same rate of interest, out of the European markets altogether, being as eagerly taken by foreign capitalists as by the French people themselves. It is evident that abroad there is a wide-spread faith in the future of France, and a readiness at home to make any sacrifices for her regeneration. It is reported that in less than six hours the Treasury agents collected four thousand five hundred millions of francs, of which Paris alone subscribed twenty-five hundred millions. Considering the fact that the burial of her dead is hardly yet completed, that the embers of the insurrectionary fires have hardly yet gone out, and that the aggregate cost of her foreign war and internal discord amounts to the stupendous sum of seventeen hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the prompt manner in which all classes of her people have come forward to offer their money to a Government not yet fairly established, is simply wonderful. The first loan has been fixed at five hundred millions of dollars, and was placed upon the market at 83, making the actual interest a little over six per cent. The remarkable success with which it has met will enable the Government to anticipate the dates fixed for the payment of the Prussian indemnity, and thus, in the words of the Minister of Finance, "hasten the deliverance of the country."

THE BOUTWELL-PLEASANTON *imbroglio* continues to be the topic of chief interest in Washington. Were it not for the backing which PLEASANTON receives in this contest—the same that procured his appointment—we should not doubt his speedy resignation or removal from office. We but repeat what is notorious in all well-informed circles, that PLEASANTON was the candidate of General RUFUS INGALLS and other army officers—mutual friends of the President and PLEASANTON—and that they urge his retention, even at the expense of Secretary BOUTWELL'S resignation. General GRANT reposes great confidence in General INGALLS and those who side with him in this matter, and it is not difficult to understand the President's reluctance to remove the Commissioner, while he may be almost equally reluctant to side against Secretary BOUTWELL. Herein is the reason why we expressed the belief a few days ago that the matter would be compromised and both gentlemen retained in office. It is now said, however, that it is in a shape that admits of no compromise or any other settlement than the resignation of either the Secretary or Commissioner. It is reported that Senator CAMERON has taken sides against the Secretary and in favor of the Commissioner—which report may be no truer than some others—from which is drawn the inference that the influence headed by Gen. INGALLS is likely to prevail. All agree in saying that the case will be decided one way or other before many days elapse.

SOME months ago we alluded to a remarkable prediction of the distinguished German *savant*, Dr. LIEBER, in relation to the inevitable unification of the German empire, the fulfilment of which was then forty years distant. An equally remarkable prophetic passage was thirty years ago written by the German poet, HEINE, in which the inevitable tendencies of French Communism were pointed out with startling distinctness. In the year 1840 HEINE was the Paris correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and it appears that he thoroughly studied the subject of Socialism in all its aspects and phases. In one of his letters, reproduced by a contributor to an English journal, he draws the following vivid picture:

"Truly, only with fear and trembling can I think on the time when these dark picture-storms shall attain empire; with their horny hands they will break up those marble statues of beauty so dear to my heart; they will shatter all those tasteful playthings and gewgaws of art which poets love so much; they will cut down my laurel groves and plant potatoes there; the lilies, which neither spun nor toiled, and yet were as gorgeously arrayed as Solomon in all his glory, will be uprooted from the soil of society, unless, forsooth! they take a spindle in hand; the roses, those lazy brides of the nightingales, will incur the same fate; the nightingales, useless songsters, will be expelled; and oh! my "Book of Songs" will serve the grocer to wrap up his sour coffee or snuff into for the old women of the future."

He then predicts that the first work of art destroyed by the Commune would be the Column Vendome, while upon the sagacity of THIERS he pronounces a judgment which the whole world now indorses. It has often enough been said that the poetic and prophetic instincts were alike in their fundamental elements, and here is convincing proof of it.

AT the great German *Sangerfest*, lately celebrated in New York, the second prize was carried off by an Anglo-American singing association, the "Choral Society" of Washington. This is undoubtedly a great event, a legitimate subject of congratulation, and for several reasons worthy of comment. To do the subject justice, however, one must be musical, a qualification which, alas! we do not possess. But this confession does not imply indifference to the art, or inability to comprehend the significance, social and national, of such a victory as the one just gained by a portion of our countrymen. The Germans by constitution and cultivation are pre-eminently a musical people. As Englishmen, according to WASHINGTON IRVING, wherever they settle, set up a chophouse as being essential to their comfort; as Frenchmen in a new situation spontaneously form themselves into little societies for conversation; as Americans, wherever they form a colony, however small, establish a newspaper; so Germans wherever they wander, organize a singing society. The art so assiduously cultivated and developed among them, has taken on a specifically national character, at once simple and elaborate, eminently scientific and masculine, and yet full of heart. Young Germans grow up in an atmosphere of music, familiar with its strains from infancy and indoctrinated in its principles as soon as they are old enough to understand them. The art becomes to them through life an unfailing source of innocent pleasure, yielding delight by itself and enhancing whatever other enjoyments are compatible with its exercise. Thus the meaning and spirit of the best popular songs are wrought into the hearts of the people, inspiring enthusiasm, moulding character, and sometimes producing very astonishing results.

An American writer lately asserted that there is no German who would not prefer the myrtles of THEODORE KORNER to the laurels of MOLTKE. This may be extravagant, as a German says it is, but there can be no doubt that the songs of KORNER, ARNDT, and others, performed no insignificant part in accomplishing German unity and in subjugating France.

In the late Saengerfest both the songs and the music were wholly and strictly Teutonic, and in such a performance for Anglo-Americans to bear away the palm from native Germans, was certainly no trifling achievement. The Germans at the festival seem to have been as much surprised as gratified by the success of the victors. The triumph of the Americans was in one sense a German victory. "It shows," as a local German contemporary remarks, "that the conquering march of German song in this country has overcome the barriers set up by difference of nationality." Though as Americans we may not rejoice particularly in the progress of specifically German song, we may with good reason take pleasure in the cultivation of improved vocal music among the American people. In this direction German example and teaching have already exerted a very powerful and beneficent influence. And even in favor of the character of the music which they introduce and make popular among us something may be said. On the testimony of the uncultivated ear one may be sure that it is not LYDIAN, or effeminate or depressing in tendency, while persons familiar with the art affirm that its effects are ennobling and refining in a high degree. Who knows what modifications German music may yet receive in this country to adapt it to the sentiments and wants of a republican nation? Thus changed and wedded to American songs, music universally cultivated may in the future become one of the most powerful agencies in the education and direction of the American people, and in the maintenance of their union as one nation.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

Notwithstanding the hostility with which the proposition to reorganize the telegraphic system of Great Britain, by placing it under the control of the Government, was at the time received, and the innumerable predictions which were made of its inevitable failure, it appears from a late report upon the subject, made to the Postmaster General, that the plan has worked excellently, and been productive of admirable results. The first object which the Government had in view, was the reduction and simplification of charges, both of which have been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, the average reduction of rates being nearly one-third, with a yet greater reduction in speedy prospect, while to illustrate the favor with which the change has been received, it is only necessary to state that in less than a year after the transfer was made, the increase in the number of messages forwarded amounted to more than sixty per cent. The report states that while of course complaints are occasionally received, yet if every one of these were well founded, it would give but one fault to every six hundred messages. In this country we should consider this a remarkably close approximation to perfection, but it appears investigation has shown that not one-half of these are well founded, while in the other half the fault is generally either with railway stations acting for the Post-office, with foreign lines to which the messages are transferred, or with the public themselves. Free trade has been established in the collection of news for the Press, with low rates, for the transmission of such news, no matter by what agencies collected, and the request in which the system is held by the journalistic world may be inferred from the fact that while the telegraph companies, previous to the transfer, sent news to one hundred and seventy-three newspapers, the postal telegraph sends it to four hundred and sixty-seven, the increase in the number of words being in a like ratio. Before the change was made, certain leading journals were in the habit of renting special night wires of the companies, at an annual rental of from four to five thousand dollars, according to distance. Under the new plan the uniform rate is twenty-five hundred dollars a year, and the demand for additional wires is constantly increasing. From the general character of the report it is clear that in the important particulars of economy, accuracy, simplicity and dispatch, the transfer has been every way beneficial to every interest which, as contradistinguished from hard and grasping monopoly, it is desirable to promote.

A decision of considerable importance to members of Trades' Unions and persons affected by the demands of these organizations, has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. A Boston worker in freestone, having a number of pressing contracts on his hands, sent a portion of his work to New York city, upon which the Association of which he was a member mulcted him in the penalty of five hundred dollars, for violating its rules in sending his work away. All his workmen being members of the Association he was compelled to pay the money or lose their services. After he had filled his contracts, however, he sued for the recovery of the money, but the Judge ruled that he could not maintain the action. The case being carried up to the Supreme Court, this decision was reversed, the Court declaring that to be a conspiracy against a mechanic, who is under the necessity of employing workmen to carry on his business, to obtain a sum of money from him which he is under no legal liability to pay, by inducing, whether by threats or otherwise, his employees to leave him, or by deterring others from entering into his employment. In the case in question it was held that the appellant was induced to pay the money demanded, under a reasonable apprehension that he could not carry on his business without yielding to the demand, and that this demand constituted an illegal conspiracy. An order was therefore issued for the restitution of the money thus obtained. It was further held that, had the parties succeeded in injuring his business, they would have been liable for all the damages inflicted upon him. If this ruling should be followed by the courts of other States, it will probably cause Trades' Unions and Labor organizations to be considerably more moderate in their future proceedings.

ACCORDING to a cable dispatch of July 3d, "the sugar refineries in Paris are once more employing German workmen." Thus the threats and predictions of French fire-eaters are falsified sooner than people ventured to hope for, and the announcement is especially satisfactory, in view of several recent sensational dispatches of directly opposite tenor. In the most hideous manifestations of evil some think there is a germ of good. At any rate, from the worst calamities benefits often proceed, and it may be that some compensation for the injuries brought upon France by the temporary rule of the Commune, will be found in the mitigation of the hatred with which all classes of the French people had come to regard the Germans. A somewhat noted French journalist, M. LEMOINE, lately published an article in which one of the bitterest reproaches heaped upon the Communists was, that by the civil war which they had brought about, they had caused the real enemies of the nation to be forgotten, or even to be looked upon with a feeling of kindness. "One hardly dares confess it," said M. LEMOINE, "but it is a fact that the Parisian Saturnalia have so terrified the provinces that they regard the presence of the foreign soldiers as a guarantee of safety." It is, however, not to be supposed that, in the absence of counter-irritation produced by the atrocities of the Commune, the inflammation of German hatred would have long continued to rage. In any case, self interest would have triumphed over resentment so far as to induce men engaged in commerce and manufactures to employ such workmen and such agents as suited them best, regardless of their nationality. Upon this influence the Germans have all along confidently relied as certain to restore them, after a short time, to the places in French industrial life from which they had been driven by the war. They remember the remark of MICHEL CHEVALIER, the great economist, who, in August, 1870, said that if Paris were deprived of its forty thousand German workmen ten or twenty years would be necessary to compensate the loss. They also trust to the favorable report of the hundreds of thousands of French soldiers confined as prisoners in Germany, as destined to soften the wrath of their countrymen at home. In saying that these soldiers have been upon the whole very kindly treated, the Germans make no claim not sustained by the impartial testimony of Americans and other foreigners. But for the enormous war indemnity resting with such crushing weight upon the conquered nation, all indications would promise the early restoration of agreeable relations between France and Germany.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The officials at the Assay Office, New York, state that, with recent improvements in smelting which have originated in this country, it has become quite certain that shipments of ore to Europe will be much reduced. Smelting works upon a large scale are now constructing at Wyandotte, a few miles below Detroit, on the river. During the past six months the receipts at the Assay Office were 55,000 ounces of pure silver, of which 50,000 ounces came in June.

The death of Jean Eugene Robert Houdon, the famous French magician, is announced. His age was seventy-six. In early life he was a notary, but his fondness for mechanical inventions led him to forsake the law for the practice or slight-of-hand. He appeared as a showman and "wizard" in 1830, and continued in public life thence forward. In 1856 Louis Napoleon sent him to Algeria, when he confounded the magicians who were trying to undermine French authority by beating them at their own tricks. He became celebrated for his ingenuity in contriving machinery for professional magicians, and for thirty years he gained a remunerative income by these singular inventions. The celebrated automaton chess-player and similar figures were of his manufacture, and scarcely any of the wonderful deceptions that have gained celebrity for Anderson, Herman, Nickel, Sanderson and others, but were traceable to Houdon's *atelier*.

When musicians in Massachusetts want to give a concert on Sunday evening, they call it "sacred," and then sing and fiddle what they please. The brass band of Haverhill gave one of these "sacred" performances last Sunday with a great deal of drum and trombone and triangle, much to the scandal of the sober sort. An old manager once explained the way in which he arranged a "sacred" programme: "I take an old play," he said, "for instance, 'Tell no Shepherds, tell me, pray have you seen my Chloris pass this way'; I strike out 'shepherds' and put in 'brethren'; I substitute 'David' for 'Chloris'; and it goes beautifully."

Recent correspondence in French papers casts doubts upon the early opening of the sub-alpine tunnel to railway communication between France and Italy. One difficulty appears to arise from the smoke evolved from the locomotive while passing through the tunnel. At the first trial, it is stated out of three engine drivers, two died from suffocation, and the third was with difficulty restored to life. The temperature also in the tunnel is described as being very high, but efforts to improve the ventilation are being continued. Engines consuming their own smoke have been ordered from England, which it is hoped will remove many of the difficulties now experienced in the present work.

The production of sheet iron plates coated with copper and brass is a new branch of industry in England. It is claimed for this product that the plates present great advantages to the makers of finished goods, compared with tinned or galvanized plates, as they can be annealed as much as required during the process of stamping, without injury to the copper or brass coating; and that they also are superior to sheet copper or sheet brass, because articles manufactured from them are not so readily worn or dented as when they are made of brass or copper, and they can be burnished, planished, or spun, and so brought up to any required degree of finish.

It is a fact that not one of the magnificent steamships of the great Trans-Atlantic lines between New York, Southampton, Havre and Brest was built in France; they were all constructed on the Clyde, though sailing under the French flag. The steamers of the German lines were also built in England or Scotland, though they sail under German colors and earn money for German owners. Americans must build their own steamships or go without them, under our laws, which prevent our sailing foreign-built vessels, while they do not promote the building of American ships.

Governor Walker attempted to solve the boundary muddle which has for a century puzzled the wiseacres of Maryland and Virginia, and, the better to settle the dispute, sent an embassy to London to look up the original grants. Greatly to his Excellency's delight, the records make plain work of the question, and a small speck of internal war is thus dispelled.

Yale will graduate, on the 13th, 166 students. This is a little higher than the average of the last twenty years—166.7—and somewhat lower than the average of the last ten years—168.5.

New Sweden, the Scandinavian colony in Aroostook county, Maine, consists of eight hundred souls, of whom four hundred were added to the number by a company that arrived a few weeks ago. The State gives to each family—averaging four persons each—a farm of 160 acres, on condition that within five years a house shall be erected and fifteen acres be placed under cultivation. When the conditions are complied with a deed in fee simple is given by the State to the colonist. Farms, it is stated, are now being laid out for the new company of emigrants in the district allotted to the Swedes, who have shown themselves to be hardy, frugal and industrious. The elder Swedish emigrants are purchasing cultivated farms in the adjoining townships. Each member of this Scandinavian colony, it is estimated, is worth one thousand dollars to the State of Maine as a settler in an unimproved region.

The Congress of German brewers will take place at Dresden, July 29, 1871. Messrs. Valentine Blatz, Max Shafer and Louis Shade, members of the Brewers' Convention held in Pittsburgh, last month, have been designated as delegates.

A Richmond paper states there is now on exhibition in that city one of the greatest living curiosities of the age, in the shape of a hermaphrodite horse. The animal is not quite three years old, a blood bay, and has made such time in harness as bespeaks a splendid trotting record.

The Mine Ventilation Law Sustained.

An important decision has just been rendered at Wilkesbarre, in a case brought by the Inspector of Mines against the manager of a colliery in Luzerne county, for non-compliance with the mine ventilation law. It was charged that in the mine of the defendants there is no communication with any second opening or outlet which may serve as a place of egress for the miners; that a metal tube was not maintained from the top to the bottom of the shaft to serve as a means of conversation between persons at the top and bottom of the shaft; that there was no sufficient covering for the carriage for raising persons from the mine, and that there was no suitable brake to the drum. A preliminary injunction had been granted, and the case came up in equity before Judge Harding who held that if the State of Pennsylvania, through her Legislature, could police her towns and cities, she could also police the coal mines within her borders. The mine act was nothing more nor less than a mandate to the operators of coal mines that they shall so work the mines as not to injure the health nor endanger the lives of the persons employed in and about them, and of its constitutionality there could not be the slightest doubt. After a period of four months from its date as a law, the act stops outright the working of every mine or colliery which has but a single opening, with the proviso that such a mine may still be operated if every seam or stratum of coal wherein mining is carried on shall be in communication with a second outlet, separated by natural strata of not less than 150 feet in breadth; that is the opening or outlets shall be apart on the surface, at the points of ingress or egress, at least 150 feet. The defendants not having complied with the law, the Court continued the injunction, preventing the working of the mine in question, until further orders.

THE exorbitant charges made by the cable company has stirred up a deep feeling in England as well as this country. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has taken action by unanimously adopting a resolution directing that remonstrances against the injustice and injury of putting on exorbitant rates when all the cables are working, be made to the English government, and asking the co-operation of the chambers of commerce throughout England. In this connection it is interesting to know that Mr. Cyrus W. Field's programme for the future seems to include the shortening of the Atlantic and possible cable enterprises. He is now in Europe, making arrangements in relation to a bill which he will present for the consideration of Congress, asking that body to erect him, "Cyrus W. Field, and all other persons who shall or may be associated with him, into a body politic, and incorporate by the name, style and title of the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company." The bill also provides that he and the other incorporators, "English capitalists, presumably—are to be presented with an indefinite amount of public land. The amount is left blank in the document, but it is supposed to mean about ten million of acres; value, $20,000,000. Moreover, "no encumbrance, and the surprise, the United States is to detail one or more of its vessels to make surveys and soundings, and assist in laying the cable. When oceanic telegraphing was an untried experiment, it was natural to be obliged to look to the Government for portions of its capital; but it is possible that Mr. Field has made so little money out of the Atlantic cable that he must have $20,000,000 worth of the public domain in order to go into business.

Until the moment in which she went down for the last time the Virago incessantly ejaculated "scissors." A Washington letter to the New York *Tribune* states that while Jeff Davis was recently at the house of a friend near Chattanooga, a conversation ensued between himself and host on the political prospects of the Southern States. His entertainer was gloomy and despondent, but the hero of the waterproof cape and feminine undergear cheered him with "Never mind, my dear Colonel, it will all come out right. We have recovered a portion of our country. All to the southward of the great Southern State Legislature. We can impeach the Radical Governors, and I assure you that if I live, *I fully expect to be, within five years, reinstated as President of the Southern Confederacy.*" It is stated that the person from whom this information came is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. Now the question is what garb he proposes to appear in when he assumes the oaths of office and enters on the charge of his official duties. Will he wear the latest unmentionables befitting his supposed sex, or the "garment of a mystical sublimity," in which he sought to sneak away from the last ditch? We respectfully suggest the hermaphroditish style of Mrs. Doctor Mary Walker's apparel.

HE was a considerate and modest friend to science who sent Captain Hall, just as he was on the eve of sailing, a tin can, carefully sealed, and directed not to be opened until the Polaris had reached the Arctic seas." But on its passage to the Navy Yard for being shipped, it met with an accident, and the secret leaked out. It was a can of patent axle grease, with which Captain Hall or his survivors were affectionately requested by letter to lubricate the axle of this slow-going world, if found at the Pole.

REVERTING to the renewal of the story by Col. Clifford Thompson, of a fraudulent issue of Government bonds, the *Tribune* says that while seeing "no reason to credit it," it would "have supposed that shrewd gentleman not at all likely now, if ever, to commit himself to so wild a story without ample means of proof," which is one way to say that, after all, there may be something in the story.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* vents its spite on the new Commissioner of Agriculture in the following squib:

"The rumored appointment of Judge Watts as Commissioner of Agriculture does not seem to give very general satisfaction, and if he makes as dog-matic a Commissioner as he is a boorish railroad officer, he will soon become the most unpopular man in Washington city."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Meagher, having accepted an appointment for the son of Thomas Francis Meagher at the Military Academy, communicated with the lad's relatives in Ireland, where he is now educated, and they decided that his prospects are much better in the career there open to him than they would be at West Point.

General Rosecrans, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has issued an address announcing that it has been determined to erect a colossal bronze equestrian statue of the late Gen. George H. Thomas at Central Park, New York. Gen. Rosecrans's letter is dated at San Rafael, Cal., where he now lives, but all contributions are to be sent to Gen. J. S. Fullerton, St. Louis.

A Richmond paper published a copy of a letter from Bismarck to a Virginian, in acknowledgement of the receipt of some tobacco, with a request that the fragrant gift should be equally divided between His Majesty the Emperor, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Karl, and himself. The letter says: "As His Majesty does not smoke, the whole has been put at the disposal of the Crown Prince, who ordered it to be divided in three parts. His Imperial Highness who happens to prefer the pipe to the cigar, has requested me to express to you his thanks for your kind attention and his satisfaction at the high quality of your produce. I beg to add, also, my thanks, and the hope that the weed will only serve to replenish the calumet of peace."

A letter from Rome says that for nearly twenty years Pio Nono has been expecting to be assassinated; that he has had a presentiment he would be slain in the "City of the Soul," and that he really covets martyrdom in the cause of the Church; believing that it would be fitting close to his stormy and troubled career, and insure the canonization for which he has longed more than any earthly honor.

EX-United States Senator James W. Grimes, of Iowa, on Sunday arrived from Europe on the Oceanic. The Senator has been absent during the last two years. It will be recollected that while a Senator he had a stroke of paralysis, and notwithstanding his illness attended in the Senate to vote against the impeachment of President Johnson.

EX-Governor Enos T. Throop, one of the oldest members of the far-famed Albany Regency, still lives at the ripe age of eighty. Governor Throop was the first to recommend the construction of railroads in New York, and in one of his messages pictured that a railroad would one day be built on the line of the Erie Canal; which was fulfilled by the construction of the New York Central many years after. In his early days he was defeated for Congress, because, while a member of that body, he voted, in connection with Henry Clay, to allow Congressmen $1,500 a year.

Miss Cordelia Jane Hodgeson, last English connection of Benjamin Franklin, died at the age of seventy-eight, at Preston, England, the other day. Miss Hodgeson's grandmother was related to Dr. Franklin, who lived with her during the latter part of 1771, on the occasion of his first visit to Preston. Franklin's only daughter was married to Mr. H. Bache, another relative of Miss Hodgeson, whose children and grandchildren lived in Philadelphia in 1858. During this visit, or the subsequent one of 1775, when he appeared in the character of refugee, Dr. Franklin made a gratuitous musical toy for Sacretta Bache, which was the origin of the harmonica. After passing into the possession of the late Mr. Taylor, of Moss Cottage, Preston, it was lost at a bazaar.

Her Imperial and Serene Highness, Donna Isabel, Princess Imperial, and Regent of Brazil, during the absence of its Emperor, is a most remarkable and enviable young lady. Her age is not stated, but she must be quite youthful, and, by analogy, intelligent and cultured. For how, were it otherwise, would the Empire be left in the charge of such tender hands? During the ceremony of installation, which was witnessed by many dignitaries and lords of high degree, Her Highness betrayed no embarrassment whatever, but deported herself with great dignity and lady-like composure. She repeated the oath of regency in a clear, firm voice, and received the subsequent congratulations with graceful ease. She was attired in a white satin dress, en train, with ample overskirt of green satin, made of brass or copper, and they can be burnished, planished, or spun, and so brought up to any required degree of finish. Her dress was, of course, short-sleeved, but not very low-necked, and she wore a few diamond ornaments.

The Schism Among the Hebrews.

The spirit at present so rife in various churches, appears also to have seized upon the Hebrew congregations in this country. Two or three weeks ago a Conference of American Rabbi s was held in Cincinnati, at which skeptical opinions upon anumber of points hitherto popularly considered cardinal, were advanced by certain members of the Conference, among the most disbelief in the existence of a personal Deity, and the rejection of prophecy, and faith in miracles. A committee was also appointed to prepare a new prayer book, from which all allusions to the personal Messiah, the political restoration of Israel, and the resurrection of blood sacrifices, are to be omitted. Alluding to these matters and to some inaccuracies in a previous report, a Hebrew correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, himself a member of the Conference, writes that the majority of these doctrines have long been common to all Jews of the progressive school. Twenty-five years ago the Emanuel Congregation of New York, the Har Sinai of Baltimore, and the Reformed Congregations of Charleston, S. C., and Albany, N. Y., held the same doctrines precisely. Nor were they new with them; they had only adopted them from German congregations like those of Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfort-on-the Main. For the last twenty-one years these topics have been discussed in the Jewish periodicals and books. The Conference has simply declared its adherence to the progressive school in Israel. It has done no more and no less. As long as the Jew was compelled and even encouraged in society, not giving up his hope for the final triumph of justice and liberty, he looked to Palestine and a personal Messiah for salvation. The naturalized Jew of America, Holland, France, Germany or Italy does not wish to go to Palestine, nor does he stand in need of a Redeemer. It is the final triumph of truth, justice, liberty, virtue, godliness, and pure humanity, which he discovers in the prophecies, which are his hope and the aspirations of his prayers. It is the redemption and elevation of the human family which claim his head, heart and hand. The coming of a personal Messiah never was acknowledged a necessary dogma of Judaism, as already Joseph Albo and Isaac Abarbanel maintained contra Maimonides. Confidence and belief in the final triumph of truth is the great faith of Israel. The Jewish *Times*, (N. Y.,) however, repudiates the proceedings of the Council, at which it expresses surprise and indignation, while fourteen distinguished Rabbis of the Hebrew faith publish a vigorous protest against the doctrines there promulgated, characterizing them as falsifications and blasphemies, and charging those who hold them with having renounced Judaism; while, *per contra*, the members of the Conference maintain that although the Jew thinks the principles of Judaism are universal and eternal, and nobody can secede from them without denying the axioms of his own reasons, yet the forms are forms, the means to set the spirit in our responsible life in the outer world, and these must change as ages, tastes, propensities, and opinions change. That is, they declare, the very touchstone of the truth and power of a religion; it must be able to march onward with the progress of the ages without any modification of principle.

Centennial.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

To-day we announce with regret that the convention of the descendents of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, called with a view to taking some organized action in regard to the Centennial movement, has been postponed until July 4, 1872. The children and children's children of Adams, Hancock, and Paine, of Massachusetts, Thornton, Bartlett, and Whipple of New Hampshire, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Livingston of New York, Stockton of New Jersey, Read and Rodney of Delaware, Penn of Maryland, and Lee of Virginia, have been heard from, but owing to the want of time to correspond with gentlemen interested in the meeting from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, it has been deemed advisable to delay it another year. The preliminary arrangements are in general charge of Mr. J. E. Peyton, a Virginian by birth and a citizen of New Jersey by choice, who has given his whole soul to the movement, and whose enthusiasm and exertion will unquestionably insure its success.

Paris Rapidly Recovering.

A correspondent, writing on the 16th ult., says: "It is wonderful what a change a few days have made in the general aspect of Paris. With the exception of the ruins and the crowds of strangers which surround them from morning till night, there is little to remind one that the city has just been the theatre of a civil war. Repairs have gone on rapidly, and in many streets where the houses were riddled by balls, one now sees only the white spots left by the plaster of the fresh mason work. A number of laborers are at work upon the ruins which remain as accident during these days. The Paris people seem to have forgotten that the insurrection ever existed, or to regard it as ancient history. The theatres are again open, and they are as busy and the cafe s are crowded all day long. Throughout the whole range of life and society all is bustle. The schools of medicine and of law opened yesterday, and the art students are already at work for the Salon of 1872, for which exhibition it will take place this year on the 23d of September."

"YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF."—A new journalistic venture, in the shape of a religious daily, was started in New York last Saturday; alluding to which the *World* says it is "not sanguine of the success of such an enterprise in this city." Religious publication as a religious daily, but like the hardshell Baptist brother who, after announcing his text and dividing it into the proper heads, informed his hearers that he should touch briefly on the world, skip lightly over the flesh, and hasten on with all speed to the devil, it soon yielded the religious business into the hands of the *Herald* (which has since made of it a vast monopoly), and went rapidly down hill towards Parnassus and general demoralization. Considering its own experience in that line it is therefore not to be wondered at that it should express doubts of the success of "such an enterprise." With the warning example of our contemporary before its eyes, however, it may possibly, after all, achieve permanence.

PERSONS visiting Seneca Lake within a short time have noticed innumerable dead fish upon the surface of the water, and where they come from, what kind of fish they are, and what has caused their sudden and simultaneous destruction, are problems which have not yet been satisfactorily solved. One theory is that the little fish spring from the garbage of shad thrown into the lake and its tributaries and die because they cannot reach salt water. The same phenomenon, it is said, was observed in Lake Erie, a few years ago, before the Welland Canal was practically recognized the little fish as young shad, and flattered themselves that an abundant supply of shad was soon to load their seines; but after diligent waiting all hopes of Lake Erie shad vanished.

How We Used to be Physicked.

Who does not remember the time when spring purgation was considered indispensable to summer health? No matter for wry faces, the inevitable salts and senna, rhubarb, or calomel and jalap, must be administered. These "spring medicines," the youngsters were told, were to keep them hale and hearty during the summer. We all know now that there was a fallacy; that new vigor, not depletion, is what is required at the commencement of the summer solstice. As a preparation for the enervating effects of oppressive summer weather, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is highly expedient. This famous vegetable preparation has three prominent properties; it renovates, purifies, and regulates all the functions of the body. It is composed exclusively of pure vegetable productions, viz: the essential principle of Monongahela Rye, and the most efficacious tonic and alterative roots, barks and gums known to medical botanists. Hence, it is an absolutely safe medicine, and no tincture of the Pharmacopœia can compare with it either in purity, or in the variety of its objects, and its comprehensive results. Happily for mankind, the theory that it was necessary to prostrate a patient in order to cure him, is forever exploded, and the true philosophical doctrine, that vigor is the great antagonist of disease has taken its place. Hostetter's Bitters is an invigorant, and hence it is the proper medicine for the feeble at this most trying season of the year.

Be sure that you obtain the genuine article, as there are innumerable vile imitations in the market. Look to the ornamental stamp, the engraved label, and the name blown into the glass. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only.

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JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
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SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
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FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
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The People's Store.
SUMMER GOODS
AT A SACRIFICE.
GENUINE BARGAINS.

JAPANESE SILKS, 50, 65 and 75c.
DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2 to 37 1-2, former price, 20 to 75c.
LIGHT SUMMER SHAWLS, 50c to $8 50, former price 75c to $15 00.

1,000 Straw Hats,
AT 25 CENTS.
These Goods are PERFECTLY FRESH, DESIRABLE AND IN GOOD ASSORTMENT, ALL BOUGHT THIS SEASON. Ladies and Gents will do well to call and see MANY SPLENDID BARGAINS now offered in Summer Materials, at
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OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,
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The Best Accommodations.
The Largest Billiard Room in the State.
The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.
Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,
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St. Clair Hotel,
Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.
GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the Street Cars, which pass the Hotel every five minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, with all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of the guest. The Building has already organized Fire Department, including the Patent Fire Escape, and the lower stories are reached by an Elevator. The Proprietors are so well known in connection with the late famed "Eutaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

Lace Curtains,
In Swiss, Tamboured and Nottinghams.
NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED
LACE SHADES,
A NEW NOVELTY.
LAMBROQUINS AND DRAPERIES,
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HARD WOOD LUMBER, ASH, OAK, HICKORY, WALNUT, POPLAR, BEECH, &c.,
Sawed to Order for Railroads, Wagons, Plows, Cars, Chairs, Coffins and general purposes. Also,
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OFFICE—No. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders addressed to either place will receive prompt attention.

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WHITE SKIRTS AND
LIGHT SUMMER SKIRTS.
All Down at the Lowest Prices.

At 12½c, Wash Poplins—a great bargain.
At 12½c, Striped Alpaca Lustres.
12½c, Striped Grenadines.
At 25c, Plain and Striped Grenadines.
Plain Black Hernanis, very cheap.
At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.

At 90 cents 8-4 Turkey Red
Table Damasks,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.
Having a large stock of Domestic, Cotton and Woolen Goods on hand, and enough of Foreign Goods ordered, on the way and in bond, there will be no advance in prices for some time, at
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These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are Gated Like Government, and pay double Februarys and August.
100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.
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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 5th, 1871.

Business at the banks and banking houses was exceedingly brisk to-day. The day after the Fourth is generally attended with renewed vigor, and much that has been postponed on account of the holiday season, is taken up to be adjusted. Settlements then commence in earnest, and we may expect a then commence in earnest, and we may expect a "reckoning time" during the greater portion of the present month. No transactions in local stocks came under our notice to-day. There is some inquiry for Columbia off stock and Allegany 7-30 bonds; for the latter 86 is bid.

—Government bonds to-day were up to another high point. The '67s advanced to 113¾ ex-coupon. The sharp investing demand for European account has set in, and the plethoric money market assists materially the rise.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., the r correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112½
10-40s	112½	112½
Gold		113¼

—The gold premium has taken fresh encouragement since the announcement of the Treasury programme for the present month, which provides for the sale of only $4,000,000, against $7,000,000 in June. The *Herald* says: "The strong tone of the market was, of course, the subject of much discussion, and the old *bete noire* of the bears, the balance of trade, was vigorously trotted out by their opponents. In this connection, there is one thing which it would seem is not sufficiently understood by many who are farthest removed from the centres of trade. They point to the customs entries in the apparent belief that these entries represent our indebtedness abroad. It should be borne in mind that not all of the goods that arrive here are purchased by us. A very large proportion—it may not be too much to say one-third—are sent here on commission, and of these another large proportion are, after being in warehouse some time, sold at a considerable reduction from the figures at which they were originally invoiced and entered at the Custom House. The price at which they are sold here is the basis of our indebtedness to the consigner, and upon the difference between that price, if known, and the Custom House entry must be deducted from the official returns of the amount of foreign imports. This, through the various channels of trade, is produced a more economical disposition among our people of late, must be largely in our favor, and through it would be difficult to compute. The future of the gold market is the subject of much anxiety on the street, and the feeling respecting it is about equally divided. It does not seem reasonable to expect a much further advance in view of the large amount of coin that must be put on the street in the payment of interest on gold interest bearing securities independent of governments. This amount does not usually get into circulation until some time after the first of the month.

The last Treasury statement, however, throws some light, too, upon the condition of our specie reserves, which are believed to exist in excess of the commercial and financial community. If we add the stock of so-called specie in the banks (which is, however, represented by actual specie in the Treasury) to the net amount belonging to the government, we arrive at as nearly as possible at the true amount of specie in the joint possession of the mercantile community and the Treasury. This amounts, as is found to have been $166,549,000 on July 1, 1870; $192,480,000 on January 1, 1871, and $208,810,000 on July 1, 1871, showing that co-German war was only seven millions, while the loss of the sum has been more than compensated to nearly twelve millions, and the coin shipments still continue unusually heavy. At this time the demand is almost precisely what it is now, and premium was almost precisely what it is now, and premium was almost precisely what it is now, and under the excitement of war it rapidly advanced to 18. This year there is no reasonable prospect of war, but the condition of the coin surplus seems less favorable than last year.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 5, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & A.	97	97½			96	96	95½
Del. Sacrip.	92	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Hamilton	111	111			111	111	111
Harlem	125						
Mich. Cent.	130						
Lake Shore	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½
Illinois Cent.	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
Clev. & Pitts.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Pa. R.R.	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Do. pref.	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Reading	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
St. Paul	86	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Do. pref.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Do. scrip	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Miss.	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Ohio & Miss. pref.							
N. J. Central	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
Rock Island	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Pittsburgh	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Western Union	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Adams Express	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
American Express	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
U. S. Express	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Wells, Fargo Express	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Canton	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Quicksilver	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pacific Mail	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks "on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money in loans in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1871.

REMARKS.—The markets since our last has presented really nothing of importance. The demand was entirely local, merely to meet the current wants of the trade. This is, however, generally the situation immediately after a holiday. It generally takes a day or two to straighten up matters. The "Fourth" passed off about as usual. We had the usual amount of small accidents, but nothing of a serious kind occurred, at least so far as we could ascertain in this vicinity. Our rivers have reached the lowest point; with less than two feet in the channel of course navigation below the Suspension bridge is out of the question. Boats on the upper water make their regular trips, arriving and departing on time. The flour market was without animation, dealers being apart in their views. The leading houses have a fair stock on hand, are not disposed to make the least concession in order to effect sales. On the other hand business men say prices must come down; hence they purchase accordingly.

BACON.—The market was decidedly firmer, with an upward tendency in prices. The high price of fresh meats has caused buyers to purchase more freely of cured meats.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	5,009	3,679	8,688
Apples, bbls	993	731	994
Cheese, boxes	1,725	2,061	3,336
Corn, sacks	1,246	1,892	3,138
Wheat, sacks	4,632	2,769	6,717
Barley, sacks	616	343	959
Rye, sacks	432	143	575
Oats, sacks	6,180	3,908	10,064
Butter, packages	225	1,040	1,265
Bacon, lbs		1,949	1,949
Bacon, hieres	889	313	1,202
Dried beef, tierces	96	519	615

The following are the receipts of leading articles of produce for June, 1870, and June, 1871, also the increase:

	June, 1870.	June, 1871.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	32,445	23,239	785
Apples, bbls	933	1,781	959
Cheese, boxes	4,580	8,156	3,576
Corn, sacks	8,915	15,430	6,515
Wheat, sacks	22,736	23,834	1,098
Barley, sacks	1,504	2,154	646
Rye, sacks	4,132	3,190	
Oats, sacks	28,031	28,491	2,460
Butter, packages	780	1,993	1,213
Bacon, pieces	732	8,440	712
Bacon, tierces	1,596	2,321	725
Dried Beef, tierces	73	304	231

The following are the ruling quotations from first hands: in the purchase of small lots the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES.—The market was dull. The liberal receipts for some days past have reduced prices very materially. We are quoting at $2 90@3 00 ₱ bbl, as per quality and condition. The receipts were 225 barrels.

SODA ASH.—The supply was fully up with the demand. Dealers, just now, are confining their purchases to actual wants. Soda Ash, commercial, 4¾@4¾c. Refined, 4¾@4¾c. Potash, 7½@7¾c. Pearls, 9@9½c ₱ ℔.

BEANS.—There is a more active demand and prices are a shade higher. We quote white navy from $2 @2 05 ₱ bush; common $1 90@2 00 ₱ bush.

BUTTER.—The market favors buyers. Prices have been weak with a declining tendency. The receipts have been large, and for the week 176 packages. We note sales of strictly prime roll, for table use, at 16@16½c; good, 15@15½c; prime butter, sells @ ₱ ℔.

BROOM CORN.—Market dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. We quote nominally at 4, 5 @6 ₱ ℔.

BIRDSEED.—Market very firm but no higher; a good article sells readily at $3@3 25 ₱ ℔.

BAKING POWDER.—¼-℔ Banner cans ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-℔ cans, $2 25; 1-℔ cans, $4; 5-℔ cans, $20.

CANDLES.—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; sperm or stearine 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia @ $6 50.

CHEESE.—The supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak; since our last 256 boxes were among the receipts. We are quoting Goshen at 12@12½c; Factory 11@11½c; dairy 9½@10c ₱ ℔.

CEMENT.—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl. Beaver's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CANNED ARTICLES.—We can report a firm market and unchanged since the following figures: Tomatoes wanted at $1 75 ₱ doz; peaches—2-lb cans $2; 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; corn—$1 50 ₱ doz.

COUNTRY MEATS.—The market for country meats and not so many buyers are here, the market may not turn out good. The following are the ruling rates.

During the week just closed, not so much business has been done as usual on account of very many of the dealers suspending their operations for a short time in order to spend the Fourth of July at home with their families. In consequence we forego our usual extended list of sales: Good to prime 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@4 80; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 25 @4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 @3 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, July 5—P. M.
GOLD.

Gold has been strong and tolerably active at 113¾@113¾. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 per cent. Clearings about $45,000,000. It is doubtful whether the "Bulls" can put the price any higher in the face of increased confidence in all descriptions of our securities in Europe; besides negotiations are about consumated in London for a large amount of our railroad bonds, which will furnish all the exchange required for weeks to come.

MONEY

Plentiful at 3 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110½.

GOVERNMENTS

Government bond market strong to the close. The advance for the day was equal to about one per cent, and the German bankers were free buyers. The advance in the 5-20s was comparatively small, as good buying and the advance in bonds in London, together with the Treasury purchase of one million and the demand for the investment of the July dividend. As the Treasury purchases the bids amounted to $1,811,750 at from 112.77 to 113.35. The awards were one million at from 112.77 to 113.42.

Coupons, 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	113½
5-20s, 1862	114½	5-20s, 1868	113½
5-20s, 1864	114½	10-40s	112½
5-20s, 1865	114½	Currency 6s	124½
5-20s, 1865, new	113½		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and steady.

Missouris	91	Virginias, old	46½
Tennessees, old	71½	Virginias, new	46½
Tennessees, new	72¾	North Carolinas, new	25
Virginias, new	46½		

STOCKS.

Stocks have been dull but strong, with the exception of Rock Island, which is weak. Pacific Mail is also weak. Chief interest still attaches to Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, New York Central, Erie, Reading, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Express and miscellaneous shares without feature. The market closed strong but dull.

W. U. Telegraph	80	Northwestern Pref'd	92½
Quicksilver	4	Pacific Mail	43½
Mariposa	4	N. J. Central	121½
Preferred	10	Reading	93½
Adams Express	63½	Preferred	93
Wells, Fargo Express	42½	Rock Island	112½
United States Express	49	Pittsburgh	97½
Pacific Mail	43½	Terre Haute	27
New York Central	97½	Preferred	46
Erie	27½	Chicago and Alton	130½
Preferred	56½	Preferred	140
Hudson	56	Ohio and Mississippi	47
Harlem	125½	Clev., Col. and Cin.	89
Michigan Central	130	Panama	160
Reading	93½	Quicksilver	39½
Michigan Central	132	Illinois Central	132
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97½	Central Pacific Bonds	89½
Northwestern	73½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 5, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring very dull at $5@5 75.
WHEAT—No 2 spring family active; closed firm at $1 20½; this afternoon unchanged.
CORN—No 2 mixed active; closed at 51¾@51¾c; this afternoon unchanged.
OATS—No 2 fairly active; closed at 46c.
RYE—Steady; No 2 at 82c; new 68@70.
BARLEY—No 2 dull at 72c cash.
PROVISIONS—Quiet; lard 10½c for July.
WHISKY—Steady; No 2 at $1 04@1 05.
CATTLE—Quiet at $3 50@6 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 20c. Flour dull and drooping; sales 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5 10@5 50; common to good extra western $5 60@6 00; choice do do $6 05@6 50; white wheat extra $6 50@7; Ohio extra $5 50@6 00; St. Louis $5 60@6 50; Red River Valley $6 00@6 50; Minnesota $5 50@6 50. Rye flour steady. Corn meal dull and heavy. Wheat steady; spring No 2 $1 21@1 22; No 1 $1 24@1 25; red winter No 2 $1 21@1 22; choice white western $1 30. Rye dull and quiet. Barley dull and nominal. Inferior and common western mixed 60@65c; good to choice 71c. Oats steady. Western 47@48c; State 47@48c. Pork dull and unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 13@15c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9½@9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet and steady at 9@9½c. Crude petroleum 14½c; refined 25½@26c. Meats quiet; unchanged. Lard dull; steam 10½@10¾c; kettle 10¾@11c. Butter dull; Ohio 15@22c; prime grass and Indiana 23@24c. Cheese active; hams light 11@c; shoulders 9½@9¾c. Lard quiet; prime steam 10½@10¾c; kettle 10¾@11c. Whisky dull; western 102@103c. State 103@103c. Cheese quiet at 10½@12c. Eggs dull and drooping at 18½@19c. Freights dull; for shipping extras; Wheat firm; spring No 2 to 41@42; 43½; red and amber $1 50@1 52; all offers unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Business to-day as a general thing has been keeping the National holiday the past two days, and will not fully settled down to business even to-day. No business of moment is doing, the market partakes of the dullness generally prevailing, and for the meantime, rule steady and firm. Following are the quotations: Agents have been instructed by the jobbing houses: Harris No. 1 bleached muslins have advanced from 12½c to 13c; Fruit of the Loom, 14½c to 15c, and 7-8thsin 43-inch from 15½ to 16 heavy sheetings are firmly held at 12½c. Of the best brands New York Mills muslins are sold up to production at 21c, and Wamsutta at 23c, with a premium for the best goods. Best makes of prints are saleable at 11c, but dark work goods are dull. Ginghams are in fair demand, and woolen goods must follow after, as the former has gone up from 15 to 20 per cent since March 1st. Cotton flannels of good cotton thread there is no change; prices for retail trade are steady for all leading imported brands at about good soft finish. Coates' thread has been advanced in Scotland, it is said, from 15s 6d to 16s.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—Tobacco fairly active; sales 227 hhds; logs $5@6 50; fine leaf $6 75@7 50. Cotton quiet; middling 20. Flour quiet; extra $5 50@6 00; family now in demand; sales 600 bush Hill at $7 35, old saleable at $7 50. Wheat dull; red $1 20@1 25; white $1 30@1 40; 1,500 bush at 58c, sacked. Rye quiet at 90c. Provisions firm, with upward tendency. Mess pork $20 50@21 00; demand at 20c. Bacon, hams, sugar-cured, 15½c; do plain 13½c. Lard 10½@11c. Whisky firm at 98c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull with a downward tendency. No 2 white Wabash at $1 30@1 31; amber Michigan $1 32; No 2 red $1 30; No 1 white Michigan $1 32. No 2 red $1 30¾; do new $1 20. No 1 red $1 31½; amber Michigan $1 32. Corn dull; high mixed 56@56½c; low do 55½c; yellow 56½c. Oats dull; high mixed 36½c; low do 35½c. Rye dull; No 2 at 75c. Michigan 58c. Freights dull.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 5.—Wheat dull and droopingr extra $1 30; amber $1 28; white $1 30. Corn dull and declined 1c. Oats dull and declined 1c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No 1 white Wabash at $1 30; No 2 at $1 27. Corn dull and nominal at 49c for high mixed and 47c for low mixed. Oats dull and nominal. Grades guaranteed; sorry quiet at $5 00@5 05; refined 25½@25¾c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—Flour—Extra spring to lower at $5 50@6 00; superfine $5 00@5 25. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 $1 22½; No 3 $1 24. Rye dull and nominal. Corn—No 2 mixed lower at 51½c. No 3 ——.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—Sugar unchanged; no sugar or molasses. Coffee inactive and nominal at 19@19½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—Cotton dull at 20c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 5.—Cotton quiet at 19½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 5.—Cotton quiet at 19½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 5.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 16c.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

July 4.—Iron—A slight increase in the demand was experienced during the week, but the supply continued prices did not undergo any change. Some sales were made for this month's delivery. Manufactured iron is unchanged. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry	$26@27
No. 2 foundry	24@25

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri	$25@26

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

Foundry	$23@24

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90@95

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 25@1 40

BAR IRON.

Common ₱ ℔	3½@3¾c
Horse shoes	$5 25@5 75

Charcoal ..... 4½@4¾c
SHOES PER KEG.
Mule shoes ..... $6 25@6 75

—*Enquirer.*

Cincinnati Coal Market.

July 4.—The demand continues to diminish, and there is scarcely any afloat unsold. Retailers are kept pretty busy in delivering coal at previous rates. We quote as follows:

Youghiogheny, afloat, ₱ bush	12@15c
Youghiogheny, delivered, ₱ bush	20@15c
Ohio river, afloat, ₱ bush	10@12c
Ohio river, delivered, ₱ bush	20@15c
Cannel, delivered, ₱ bush	30@20c

GAS FITTING.
PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
The numerous friends and patrons of
J. BOURNE,
So long connected with the firm of BOURNE & BRO., will be pleased to learn that he has opened a PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 23 FOURTH STREET, corner of Second avenue, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

PETROLEUM.
K. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.
Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOUISVILLE
CEMENT.
The Best. The Cheapest.
This Cement has by far the most extensive sale west of the Alleghanies.
Most of the Public Works of the West and South for thirty-five years have been constructed with it.
Though of acknowledged superior strength and quality the Manufacturers are determined to put it in all the principal markets at prices to compete with inferior brands.
It takes more Sand than any other Cement, and is cheap enough in Pittsburgh to supercede all common lime in the foundations of good buildings.
For sale at Reduced Figures, by
LAING & M'KALLIP,
347 Liberty street.
J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.
W. W. WALLACE,
319 Liberty street.
TTha
JOHN M. COOPER
STEAM PUMPS.
No. 882 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FOR RENT—
THE BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,
Situated in Brownsville, Pa., on the Monongahela river. The Building is built of Stone, fronting 90 feet on Front street, with a Wing extending back 190 feet. The House is conveniently divided, and will accommodate a large number of Boarders and Day Scholars. Possession will be given on the 1st day of August, 1871. For further particulars apply to G. H. BOWMAN, ADAM MOORE, Brownsville, Pa.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was a quiet one. There was nothing done worthy of special notice, buyers were shy and holders were not very desirous of forcing transactions. This was the situation. In a few days things will probably be in a better shape.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal prices: July 12½@ 12¾c, S. O. all year 12c bbd, 12¼c wanted; B. O. all year 12c. Sales 12 cars Parker's Landing @ 85.

REFINED.

The market was inactive; prices are very uncertain. We give the nominal figures as follows: spot 25½c; July 25½@25¾c; August 25½@26c; September 26@26¼c.

OIL CITY, July 5.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary lots of crude on lower crews at $5 90@5 97 gravity at Oil City held at $5 10 to $5 15.

TITUSVILLE, July 5.—Nothing doing this morning; sales at $4 50 to $5 10 for crude.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Market steady; S. W. 25½ @26½c; July 25½@25¾c; August 25½@26c; September 26¼@26½c; crude 13½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 5.—Market quiet at 13½c.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—Market quiet; crude $5 40 bbl; refined without improvement.

OIL CITY, July 5.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary lots of crude on lower crews at $5 90@5 97 gravity at Oil City held at $5 10@5 20.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Market quiet; S. W. 25½@26c; July 25½@25¾c; August 26c; September 26¼@26½c; cases 29½c; crude 13½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 5.—Market quiet; sales at $4 65 on the upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 5:00 P. M.—Spot 25½c; July 25½@25¾c; August 25½@26c; September 26c; crude 14½c.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—Market quiet; crude $5 40 bbl; refined without improvement.

OIL CITY, July 5.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary lots of crude on lower crews at $5 90@5 97 gravity at Oil City held at $5 10@5 20.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Market quiet; S. W. 25½@26c; July 25½@25¾c; August 26c; September 26¼@26½c; cases 29½c; crude 13½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 5.—Market quiet; sales at $4 65 on the upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 5:00 P. M.—Spot 25½c; July 25½@25¾c; August 25½@26c; September 26c; crude 14½c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Monhoff	
Tack & King	120
Duncan & Young	120
Duncan & Young	60
Bates & C.	60
Wm Stewart	60
Wm Stewart	60
T Hacket	60
H McKelvy	60
H McKelvy	60
Jas Bushnell	60
Jas Bushnell	60

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant Oil Works	210
Standard Oil Works	210
Model Oil Works	210
Reliance Oil Works	210
Tack & King	210
Duncan & Young	210
Duncan & Young	210
Bates & C.	210
Wm Stewart	210
Wm Stewart	210
T Hacket	210
H McKelvy	210
H McKelvy	210
Jas Bushnell	210
Jas Bushnell	210

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, July 5, 1871.

M Koehler & Co, 50 bbls crude to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & S, 23 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fleming, Lyons & Lyons, 275 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J A McKee & Sons, 250 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J A McKee & Sons, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
D Eby & Co, 150 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J M Reiter, 50 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
D Eby & Co, 150 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsythe Pros, 90 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 50 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co, 720 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments for the day, bbls 2,400

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1871.

The following is our report of affairs at the East Liberty Stock Yards for the week ending this evening, July 5th:

Cattle.

In closing our last report we remarked that the market was moderately active, at prices about 12½ to 20c lower on the common grades, while prime were selling at prices about the same as the week previous. The arrivals on Wednesday and Thursday were light, and as there were a large number of buyers present, all of whom were desirous of purchasing, the market became more lively and brisk. Sellers had no trouble in advancing prices to what they had been the previous week, thus recovering the decline suffered at the opening of the market, and even in getting a slight advance. Most of the arrivals intended for sale here, were of the common grades and in consequence prime cattle sold readily at figures a shade better than the ruling rates of the week before, the market closing firm with a pretty good prospect ahead. This week the arrivals have been rather light, and though the number of buyers is not as large as usual, cattle are selling readily and the market is firm at full prices. We are served by those interested in the cattle trade, that for a few weeks past prices have fluctuated slightly in the neighborhood of 5c per lb as the top of the market, while, prior to this time there had been a steady decline for some months. To attempt to tell what will be the future status of the trade during the next six months, and to give expression as to what will be the course of prices, is something that human wisdom and foresight cannot do. But these are certain facts; there is within the reach of every person a knowledge of the following: That at present the country is bare of fat cattle than at any time since the war; that on the numberless hills of the Middle States graze thousands, that upon the prairies of the West roam vast herds, while on the plains of Texas are countless numbers of cattle, all of which are and all awaiting a speedy transportation to market. It has been estimated that no less than five hundred thousand Texas cattle will be driven East this season; if this be true there is no reason to doubt it, it seems to us impossible that cattle can remain even at the present prices. The New York market, which is the greatest for home consumption in the United States, requires from 12 to 15,000 weekly, and as it is good or bad, so is a corresponding influence felt by all other markets. If then, the number of Texas cattle that will be past on the way East is sufficient to supply New York for a year without a single bullock from another State, it will require no vast array of figures to show the influence that will be felt by the great influx. But it must be considered that these cattle before they reach a market will have to be driven or shipped a thousand or more miles, and may arrive in a thin condition. If such should prove to be the case, they would have but very little effect on the prices of good and prime stock, though it is but fair to presume that some of them would be in fair order. It seems to us that from this on, for some time at least, that cattle will decline one dollar per week. Harvest is over, and those who have stock in hands are now at leisure and will make preparations for shipping the cattle they have grazed, and for the number of cattle that will be sent we will be low. The following are the ruling prices to-day: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 25@6 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50@5 75; common to good fat cattle, $4 50@5 25; fair to good oxen, $4 25@4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,200 lbs, $ 50@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 50@4 00; Texas steers, $3 50@4 25.

Hogs.

In closing last week's report we noted that the market was fair at $4 65 for the best. Since then we have but little change to note. The arrivals have been light though equal to the demand. Prices during the week ranged at $4 70 and $4 75 as the demand is fair or otherwise, and we think that there will not be much change in prices for some time. Advices from the west speak of cheering prospects for a bountiful corn crop, and when there is corn to be had no trouble is experienced in having plenty of pork, and at present the prospect is that the present low prices will rule for some time. The following are the rates ruling: Extra Philadelphia, $4 60; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 35@4 40.

Sheep.

Sheep are arriving in fair supply and in quality are about as usual. There is a fair demand for lambs at good prices. This week being a holiday,

OCEAN STEAMERS.
Date of Departures from New York.

Australia	July 8	Glasgow	
Scotia	July 12	Liverpool	
Daciah	July 12	Glasgow	
Wyoming	July 12	Liverpool	
Minnesota	July 15	Liverpool	
Lafayette	July 15	France	
Britannia	July 15	Glasgow	
Algeria	July 15	Liverpool	
Vandalia	July 18	Hamburg	
Java	July 19	Liverpool	
Minnesota	July 19	Liverpool	
Iowa	July 19	Glasgow	
Europa	July 22	Liverpool	
Abyssinia	July 22	Liverpool	
Siberia	July 25	Liverpool	
Russia	July 26	Liverpool	
Idaho	July 26	Liverpool	
Ismaelia	July 26	Glasgow	
India	July 29	Glasgow	
Calabria	July 29	Liverpool	
St. Laurent	July 29	Havre	

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WHEELING, W. VA., July 5, 1871.

River three feet two inches and falling. The Argosy left at 11 A. M. Weather cloudy and warm.

M.

Ironton, O.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, O., July 5, 1871.

The Annie Laurie passed up to-day at 9 P. M.: R. E. Hoshaw at 3 P. M., and the Telegraph at 4:30 P. M. The Ohio No. 4 passed down at 6 P. M. River falling; weather clear and warm.

H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Phillips	Phillips	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.	

Departed.

Elector	Doyle	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Monongahela pier marks—two feet and falling.

This Day's Packets.

Brownsville and Geneva....Mail Packets, 8 A.M. 5 P.M.
Geneva.....West Virginia...Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet scant and falling. The heavy rains on the Fourth have as yet had no effect.

River Pilots.

The following is an official list of the names and classifications of the pilots that have been licensed at this port for the year ending June 30, 1871. The list will be found useful for reference:

	Class
S. J. Reno	First
Anthony Brosh	First
Thos. Jones	Harbor
Geo. L. Brown	First
Robert G. Craig	First
Robert Gordon	First
John M. Davis	First
John L. Reno	First
Wm. E. Lucas	First
Robert Hamilton	First
Uriah Walton	First
Jas. Rafferty	First
Johnston C. Mulvihill	First
Joel Lewis	First
John M. Hare	First
Samuel Brown	First
John L. Kerr	First
Jas. Hamilton	First
Robert Gordon	First
Jas. G. Fairfield	First
E. M. Hare	First
Samuel Brown, jr	First
A. J. Lambrecht	First
Wm. Hamilton	First
Henry C. Lobart	First
Wm. Hamilton	First
John P. Smith	First
Wm. Hamilton	First
William Taylor	First
Nicholas Brosh	First
David Canning	A
Samuel Hamilton	First
John W. Codding	First
Wm. Hamilton	First
J. L. McTurney	First
Paul P. Gilmore	First
John Gilmore	First
James Merryman

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spirit of the French Press—Germany Threatened.

PARIS, July 5.—The *Cloche Provinciale* has a letter article against Germany, saying: "We shall not forget our disasters until the grass grows high over the graves of the slain, and that lord of ill-omen, the Prussian eagle, ceases to hover over the east of France. We have discovered the secret of victory —revenge. Let the Germans cease to tender the hand of friendship. When we stretch our arms toward Germany, let her tremble, because it will be to strike those who taught us fate."

The *Gazette De France* pronounces the republican triumph a real misfortune for the country; encouraged by their success, the Left will become more daring and more dangerous. *La Liberte* rejoices over the victory, and urges the new deputies to leave behind them all mere partisan feeling when they enter the chamber. The *Avenier*, a liberal Bonapartist journal, awaits the achievements. The daring innovators who hitherto were critics, are now masters of the field, and it is believed they will not be held excusable by their supporters if they do not outdo their predecessors, against whom they were so pitiless.

Restrictions on the Press.

VERSAILLES, July 5.—The Assembly has passed the bill requiring the deposit of caution money by the press.

Rome on Her Good Behavior.

ROME, July 5.—At a banquet last night Signor Visconti made a speech, in the course of which he declared that the conduct of the Romans during the visit of the King justified the transfer of the capital, and proved that Rome was profoundly attached to the government.

Gambling Prohibited.

BRUSSELS, July 5.—The Senate has adopted a law prohibiting gambling at Spa.

BUCYRUS, O.

A Lady Meets Death from Burning—Pouring Oil into the Stove the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., July 5, 1871.

Mrs. William Shafer, of this place, was so badly burned to-day by the explosion of a coal oil can that she can hardly recover. She was pouring out benzine in a hurry for a hot fire, poured oil in the stove, causing the explosion.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

John W. Davock, treasurer of the Wadsworth Iron works, Buffalo, and during the war Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first New York regiment, while walking the street in that city with his wife Tuesday evening, was accidentally shot and killed by Wm. Emery, section of the Thirty-first Presbyterian. Mrs. Davock has become deranged by the sudden shock. Emery had been firing a pistol on the street during the entire day.

On yesterday Jas K. Allen, son of Prof. Allen, the Aernaont of Providence, made an ascension from Troy, New York, in a small balloon. He landed at Putnam, distant one hundred miles, in two hours after the ascent.

Friday night Mrs. Caroline Testeller, of Louisville, attempted to kindle a fire with coal oil, when the can exploded, enveloping the unfortunate woman in flames, and burning her so terribly that yesterday morning she died.

Accounts of the recent sad death of Rev. Dr. Sayer and wife, of Claremont, N. H., by drowning in Connecticut river, have been quite generally but inaccurately supposed to refer to Rev. Dr. J. J. Sawyer, of Trinity, wife, who are in good health at their home near Boston.

The propeller Maine, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, exploded her boiler Tuesday night, one mile above Ogdensburg. The engineer and a passenger were killed and the fireman so badly scalded that he died since. The fireman's brother, who was waiting his passage as porter and deckhand, was also badly scalded. The Maine was bound from Chicago to Ogdensburg.

George Nepp died yesterday from sunstroke while working in a harvest field three miles below Louisville.

The train of the Short Line Railroad which left Louisville Tuesday evening about six o'clock was considerably damaged, and a fireman and one passenger injured.

Geo. Shephard, from Newport, Ky., while on his way to a hotel in Lockport, N. Y., Tuesday night, was beaten into insensibility and robbed. His jaw was broken and he was severely injured internally, and is not expected to live.

W. W. Tilley, a young lawyer of Lawrenceburg, Ind., on view his train at Cincinnati for Lawrenceburg, Tuesday morning, was fatally run over, and discovering his mistake, jumped off the car, which ran over his foot and crushed it so as to require amputation.

The Little Rock, Ark., *Gazette* will publish to-day a letter from the War Department that Lieut. Charles W. Caswell was dismissed the service of the United States in 1864 for lying and appropriating government property to his own use. The letter was attached from Capt. Mark Mood, late of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, addressed to Hon. W. Thankersley, present Superintendent of the Arkansas Penitentiary, when the latter was Speaker of the late House of Representatives.

The Transportation Committee of the Board of the Trade of Cincinnati have been looking after prospects for Southern transportation during the coming three months, when the Louisville canal will be closed. Its Secretary presented a report to-day stating that the Louisville Mail Line and Louisville Short Line will take freight at the canal basin, connect for points below to reach the Nashville and other Southern routes. Both the Louisville and Nashville and Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Roads will compete. The latter road proposes to establish depots at the Falls cities. Boating is recommended in its rates as a valuable outlet to the city, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad also offer fair rates.

In the regatta of the New York Yacht Club at Cape May yesterday, the Sappho won the two prizes for schooners, and the Idlewild those for sloops.

Senator Conkling is at Long Branch, the guest of President Grant. It is supposed his errand is to settle the difficulties among New York politicians.

The election in Porto Rico for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes is over. The Conservative Ultramontane party elected Sany, ex-Captain-General of the Island. He was their candidate at the capital. The Liberals and Republicans elected members in the same districts by immense majorities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 5, 1871.

SENTENCE OF FORGER.

William O'Kell, the broker convicted of having received stolen goods stolen from the Newark bank in September, 1869, was sentenced to-day by Judge Cardozo to five years in the State prison. O'Kell made a statement in Court, and expressly denied being guilty of the crime charged.

A COLORED NEGRO SWINDLER.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning, Aaron A. Bradley, colored Senator of Georgia, charged Samuel L. Harris, Financial Inspector of the Southern Pacific Railroad and Trust Company of this city, with cheating him out of $200. The complainant stated that on the 17th of June last Harris, who is also a colored man in question, in subscribing for the book Bradley found that only $100 had been entered. Harris was held in $500 bail to answer.

REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Extensive preparations are being made for the re-union of the Army of the James Society of the 6th, to be held in this city on the 19th inst. An address of welcome will be delivered by Brevet Major-General Sanford Conover, late Assistant Secretary of War, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Major General Terry, who was elected orator for the season at the last re-union, being compelled to decline the honor. A song written for the occasion by "Dosticks," (Mortimer L. Thompson) will be one of the features of the banquet. The Executive Committee earnestly request as many former members of this army as can attend to be present. Such as cannot attend are requested to signify their regret by sending their names and address to the Chairman, General Charles K. Graham, 179 Broadway.

THE FUNERAL OF "PET" HALSTEAD.

Took place from his late residence, Newark, this afternoon. There was a large attendance.

BASE BALL.

The Eckfords, of Brooklyn, defeated the Forest Citys of Cleveland, to-day, on Union ground, by a score of 4 to 3.

THE TURF.

A trotting match for $5,000 a side between Harry Harting, owned by Mr. Bock, of Buffalo, and the brown mare Mary, owned by Mr. Lawrence, of Prospect Park. The race was won by Harting in three straight heats. Time 2:28, 2:30, 2:32.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Spanish brig Intiendad arrived at this port to-night from Havana with yellow fever on board.

WILKESBARRE, PA.

Falling of a Portion of the Bottom of Wyoming Canal—Damage to Mines.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Intelligence has been received of the falling in yesterday morning of a portion of the bottom of the Canal, at the bottom of Harrongh's coal mine, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. The accident caused a hole of fifty feet long and of the width of the towpath, and through the hole the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, the Wyoming Valley, Hendrickson and Hillman, and the Susquehanna and Waters' mine, Post Bowkley mine, Elliot & Co., and probably the works of Mr. Hillman, and these mines are all connected with gangways, the amount of damage will be heavy. The repairs of the works, probably for some weeks. The canal will also be useless for a time.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE MEMPHIS AND PACIFIC.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, is in town, hearing persons who hold claims against the Memphis and Pacific Railroad, and who desire to share equally with the bondholders in the property of the road. The hearing has been adjourned to August 16.

PORTLAND AND ROCHESTER ROAD.

PORTLAND, ME., July 5.—The Portland and Rochester Railroad was opened through to Rochester, N. H., to-day.

FIRES.

Tarrytown, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 5.—The carriage factory of E. J. Flowers, with tools, sheds, &c., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $20,000; covered by insurance. It was caused by a rocket falling on the roof.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A fire in Bloomsburg, Pa., this morning, destroyed four buildings, one belonging to Jacob Lawshe, and damaged the stocks of goods to the extent of $22,000, mostly insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by fireworks.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, July 5.—Lyon's stable, with seven horses, was burned this forenoon. Mr. Lyon, Jr., is supposed to be Fonda, Jr., Rensselaer, an old man who lounged about the premises, was found among the ruins, burned to a crisp. Detective Sullivan has been arrested on suspicion of firing the stables.

Millerton, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 5.—There was a destructive fire at Millerton, this county, this morning, destroying Greathead's hotel, store, barn and sheds, a shoe store and dwelling. Losses as follows: Geo. Greathead, $50,000, insured for $11,000; H. H. Walker & Co., $5,000; Jas. Cole, $2,000; Jas. Cole, $2,500, insured for $1,500; Mrs. McAllister, $1,800; no insurance.

CRIME.

WATSEKA, ILL., July 5.—Martin Mira, an Irishman confined in the jail here awaiting trial, for burning and whipping his son, eleven years old, to death, was taken from the jail at 7 o'clock this evening and hung by a incensed mob of three hundred armed men, followed by one thousand men, women and children. Mira gave the Masonic signal of distress which was not responded to, and he denounced the craft. He was given the opportunity to speak and pray, and confessed to his guilt in an address to the crowd. He refused the benefit of prayer by a Protestant clergyman and begged for mercy.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by the President.

The Treaty Now in Full Force.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Proclamation of the Treaty of Washington, dated yesterday, commences as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, was concluded and signed at Washington by the High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the respective Governments on the 8th of May last, which treaty is word for word as follows. [Here follows the treaty.] The Proclamation thus concludes:

And whereas, said treaty has been duly ratified by both parties, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of London on the 17th day of June, inst., by Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Earl Granville, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT,

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WOOSTER, O.

A Man Trampled to Death by a Blind Horse.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., July 5, 1871.

Mr. John Eagle, a well known farmer, who lived near Reedsburgh, this county, was instantly killed this evening, just within the city limits and on the Mansfield road. He was aged about fifty-five, and was returning to his home from here, where he had been getting some repairs for his reaping machine. The horse he was driving was a blind one. He suddenly became unmanageable from fright near a little embankment on the road side, backed, floundered and fell, and, by its struggles Mr. Eagle was thrown from his carriage and the horse stepped upon the back of the unfortunate man's neck and breast, killing him. When assistance came the horse was standing with his foot upon the man's neck. Mr. Eagle died instantly.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 5, 7:30 P. M.

The low barometer which existed Tuesday afternoon in upper Canada has moved northeastward beyond our stations. The barometer fell decidedly in the New England States, and the last rain was reported from Massachusetts and Vermont. The pressure remains high off the South Atlantic coast, and has risen in the Gulf States. The barometer has risen decidedly in the Lower Lakes and Michigan, and is now lower from Missouri to Wisconsin. Southwesterly winds have prevailed generally during the day from Lake Michigan to Kentucky, and eastward with occasional northwesterly winds. Southerly winds are reported in the Southern States. Cloudy and rainy weather have this afternoon spread from the Mississippi westward to the Missouri river. Local rains are reported from North Carolina, and clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that a falling barometer, with light rains and fresh southwesterly winds, will advance during to-night and Thursday as far as Lake Huron. Partly cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for the Eastern States. Southerly winds will probably continue on the South-Atlantic coast, with cloudy weather in the interior. Disturbances merely local are not considered.

THE FOURTH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., July 4, 1871.

The Fourth here to-day was a perfect success, notwithstanding it rained all night and part of the morning. The morning trains brought large numbers of pleasure seekers from Upper Sandusky, Crestline, Galion and other neighboring towns. On account of the rain very little was done at the fair grounds in the morning. In the afternoon the grounds were well filled, over 4,000 estimated to be present. At the ticket office alone about three thousand tickets were sold, exclusive of those entering in wagons, strangers, &c. The first race, 2:40 class, mile heats, 3 in 5. The sweepstakes heat was won by Lady Crocker in three straight heats, time 2:47, 2:46, 2:45. Lady Emma, Jr., Joe Hooker third. The second day's stakes pace was won by the blind horse Sky Harry from Mount Vernon. Time 2:39, 2:38. Crim of this place, second. In the county trot, the first heat was won by John Burke's black horse Ben Hur, and third by the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Wm. Tuscason's horse Jenny in 2:48 and 2:49. The whole affair was unfavorable with four heats, no races, running, &c. The large Mechanics' Hall was filled with dancers all the afternoon, and was kept open until midnight. The day closed with fireworks on the grounds and a display of fireworks closed the festivities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., July 5, 1871.

The Fourth was celebrated here by the Germans with a pic-nic on the fair grounds. A procession was formed in the morning, headed by the Lima Silver Band, the German Lodge of Good Fellows, fire company, German singing societies, butchers on horseback, city little girls, and citizens. After parading the principal streets the procession marched to the fair ground, which was soon crowded by an immense throng. The Declaration of Independence was read in German by G. Felt, Esq., and in English by G. H. Mello, Esq. Then an oration was delivered by Hon. James Mackenzie in English, and Mr. Moser in German. A game of base ball was played between the Lima Indians, painted and adorned in the costumes of the tribe. The fire works in the evening were on a grand scale, and the gymnastic exercises afforded much amusement.

THE BUFFALO REGATTA.

The McKee Club of this City Carry Off the First Prize—Time 20:09 1-2.

BUFFALO, July 5.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the National holiday was not celebrated until to-day. The grand regatta was the great feature of the day. The first class race for professionals was won by the McKee crew, of Pittsburgh, in 20:09¾. The Tinning crew, of Toronto, was second in 20:21¾, and the Dillon crew, of Toronto, third in 21:07. The Hamilton crew, of Buffalo, capsized their boat directly after starting and withdrew. The distance of the race was three miles. The fireworks in the evening were a grand success.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1871.

MASONIC.

The Grand Master Mason of this District has received from the Grand Lodge of England, splendidly engrossed and illuminated on parchment, a preamble passed by the latter Grand Lodge thanking the Masons of this country for the hearty and enthusiastic welcome and reception given Earl de Grey agh Ripon.

THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day called one million dollars of three per cents, denominations of $5,000, and $10,000 in numbers between 1,711 and 1,850, inclusive; between the numbers mentioned the several certificates of the denominations above mentioned will be returned, leaving outstanding one million dollars also between the numbers. Interest on the certificates ceases August 31, after which time they will be no longer available as legal money reserve for any National Bank.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

In those States where the percentage for assessing and collecting the revenue is extremely high, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will recommend to the President further consolidation.

WASHINGTON PA.

How the Fourth Was Celebrated.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

JULY 5th, 1871.

A larger concourse of people assembled at Washington, Pa., on the Fourth inst. than usually favor that quiet but pleasant town with a visit, most of them drawn there doubtless by the handbills, and posters of the Wyoming Park pace association, announcing several races on that day. Early in the morning the sun came out bright and warm, but before 8 o'clock the clouds began to darken, the Western horizon, hour later the rain was pouring down in torrents and it continued to "pour" until after noon. Several private picnic parties, which had been decided to seek for the early morning's sun and had gone to the woods, were compelled by the rain to return and about eleven o'clock came home well drenched.

The directors of the Park Association held a meeting after dinner and after a consultation with the gentlemen who had entered horses for the several races postponed the exhibition until the 26th instant. When this fact became known many of those who had come to town for fun determined to seek for it in some other direction and quite a number of them succeeded in finding liquor enough of some description to make them glorious and unconscious of their surroundings, and two fights and a dog fight. In the evening there was a very creditable display of fire balls on Main street, and a grand ball in the Town Hall.

The Park Association will give their first exhibition, as above stated, on the 26th inst., for which there will be a trot for a purse of $200, open to all horses; a trot for a purse of $100, open to all horses that have never beaten 2:50 in public; a pacing match for $100, open to all horses, and a run, single mile dash, for a purse of $50.

The railroad is a great convenience to the town, and will be much greater convenience to the citizens who patronize it when it is completed into the town. It terminates now at Shiria' station nearly a mile from the centre of the town, and beyond the limit of the sidewalks, so that passengers are compelled to foot it that distance or hire a hotel or pay for a hack. The twenty-five per cent. to the fare from Washington to Pittsburgh. Some of the subscribers, it is stated, have refused to pay up their subscriptions until the road is extended into the town where it can be reached by a graded and bricked sidewalk, with good sidewalks. Whether the company will consult the convenience of its patronsand comply with their wishes in this matter remains to be seen.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—River seven feet. Departed—Palestine, Evansville; Emmerge, Evansville.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 5.—Weather partly cloudy; mercury 84. River risen six inches. Port list: Up—Fawn Grove, Paducah; Lawrenceburg, Cairo. Down—Shannon, 11 P. M.; Mossenge, 11:30 P. M.; Tom Bresse, 3:30 P. M.; Idlewild, 6 P. M.; Mary Ament, 6 P. M.; Rose Hite, 8 P. M. Business very dull.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; Belle Memphis and barges, and Natchez, New Orleans; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Moonbeam, Kansas City; Red Wing and Northwestern, St. Paul; City of Peking, St. Louis; Lawrence, Keokuk; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Antelope and barges, Dubuque; Gen. Anderson and barges, Metropolis; Florence, Illinois River; Belle Peoria, Peoria; Mitchell and Wing, St. Paul; Julia, Vicksburg; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Crystal Wave, Ohio River; Grand Tower, Memphis; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Florence and barges, Tennessee river. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy; heavy rain this afternoon.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 5.—Port List—Marble City, Vicksburg; St. Louis, Memphis; Ohio, Cincinnati; Jno. A. Scudder, Commonwealth, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Northern Belle, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Champion, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg, 3 P. M.; John Kyle, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 P. M. Weather Clear. River falling; mercury 82.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—Arrived, Harry Ames, Roe and barges, Baxter, St. Louis; Indiana, Louisville. No departures.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—River falling, with thirty-three inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Cumberland, Cairo. Departed—Ella Hughes, Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 5.—Clear; mercury 90. River falling. Arrived—City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Church, Vicksburg; Grand Tower, St. Louis. Railroad iron here—Glencoe, Cincinnati; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; City of Memphis, New Orleans.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 5.—Clear and warm. River falling. The Cachesville arrived from New Orleans with railroad iron and departed for Dardanelles.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—River slowly falling, with two feet in the chute, and four feet in the canal. Partially cloudy and very warm. Business very dull. Arrived—Kentucky, Memphis; Grand Tower, Tennessee river. Departed—Eddyville, Cairo. The Eddyville will run regularly between Louisville and Cairo during low water, leaving here every Wednesday.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 5.—Down—Lady Lee, 6 A. M. Up—City of Cairo, 10 last night. Warm and clear. River falling.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 5.—The heavy rain and the celebration at the Fourth yesterday caused a dull trade but this morning matters were full the same as usual. There were reaches 230 car loads against 270 cars the same day last week; offerings fair to good. Sales were reported as stated of 446 head Illinois; steers ranging from 960 to 1,720 lbs at $4 65 to $5 50; 1 car Illinois, 1,000 lbs, at $4 90; 1 car Ohio, 1,000 lbs, at $4 90; 1 car Indiana averaging, 1,240 at $5 25. Receipts and sales at the Central Yards have changed hands as follows: 464 Indiana Steers from 1,067 to 1,340 lbs, Jas. Hooker, Indiana, 1,213 lbs, at $5 30@5 35; 40 Ohios, from 1,025 to 1,412 lbs, $5 05@5 35; 54 Missouri, from 1,040 to 1,470 lbs, $4 85@5 30; 1 Illinois, from 1,160 to 1,312 lbs, $4 40@4 75. Sheep—The market for sheep is dull and prices are lower than last week. Sales made of 2,226 since the opening of the market yesterday, as follows: 200 Michigan, 70 lbs, $4 50; 100 Ohio, from 75 to 80 lbs, $4 65@5 00; 200 Michigan, 70 lbs, $4 50; 304